The New-York Times.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Desperate Encounter with Escaped Convicts in Nevada.

Three of the Convicts and Three of the Pursuers Killed.

Timid "Gentiles" Removing Their Families from Utah.

Explosion of One and a Half Tons of Gunpowder near Newburg.

Existence of Yellow Fever at Jackson, Miss., Denied.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Encounter with the Nevada Escaped Convicts—Two Convicts and Three of the Sheriff's Party Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—On Sunday morning Sheriff HIGHTOWER and party, of Mono County, California, engaged five of the escaped prisoners from Carson, Nevada, in Lond Valley. The Sheriff's party opened fire on the convicts, who returned it with deadly effect. R. J. MORRISON, WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s agent at Benton, one of the Sheriff's party, and one Indian were killed outright. Another man was shot through the hand, and the Sheriff's party lost seven horses, four of which were killed and three captured by the convicts. Only three of the convicts were seen to leave the field. It is thought the other two were killed, although their bodies could not be found. The Sheriff and party immediately started in pursuit of the three who escaped, two of whom are on horseback, and the others on foot. The pony express rider, who was supposed to be with these convicts, was not seen. The Governor has offered from $200 to $300 reward for the capture of each of the convicts.

THE MORMONS.

"Gentiles" Removing Their Families From Salt Lake—Another Fatal Mining Difficulty.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 26.—A number of "Gentiles" have sent away their families in anticipation of serious difficulties between the Mormons and the United States authorities, growing out of the supposed action of the Grand Jury against BRIGHAM YOUNG and other church dignitaries. Although it is generally believed that the indictments will be found on the gravest charges against these men, any overt act on the part of the Mormons is not considered at all probable by well-informed persons. A dispute occurred this morning at East Cañon in regard to the Grecian Bend Mine, which resulted in JAMES WALES shooting and instantly killing a man named SULLIVAN.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

One and a Half Tons of Gunpowder Ignited in Rand's Mill near Newburg—One Man Killed—The Building and Machinery Scattered over Acres of Ground—The Shock Felt Twenty Miles Away.

NEWBURG, Sept. 26.—At 9 o'clock this morning the "Press House" and the "Wheel Mill" at the Rand Powder-works, about four miles west of this city were blown up, and one man, named AUGUSTUS SCHULTZ, lost his life. In the press-house—where the powder was pressed into cakes—there was about a ton and a quarter of the finest and most powerful kind of powder made in their establishment, known as "lightning powder." The explosion was attended with fearful force, and the site of the building—which was a substantial stone structure—looked as if it had been scooped out with an immense shovel, while the foundation-stones, timbers, machinery, &c., were scattered about over a surface of several acres. All the buildings in the vicinity were injured, the roofs crushed in, window-sashes torn out and walls broken. The "round-house" and the "office" of the establishment, the latter several hundred feet away, bore marks of the explosion. The body of Mr. SCHULTZ was found about 100 feet distant from where the "press-house" had been located. One arm was torn completely from the body, and the other hung only by a few shreds of the flesh. Every vestige of clothing had been torn from him, except part of a stocking on one of the feet. The body was bruised, blackened, torn and mutilated almost beyond all recognition and all semblance of humanity. He was about thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children. He had been employed in these works for about two years, was a German by birth, and had been three years in this country.

Situated 150 or 200 feet distant from the press-house was the "wheel-mill," so called from two immense iron wheels, weighing seven tons each, used in the process of powder-making. This building contained 150 pounds of powder, and this exploded a moment after the blowing up of the press-house, the second explosion having in some unknown way been caused by the first. The heavy stone wall which formed the north side of the building was thrown down, the roof was blown into fragments and scattered about, and the machinery was damaged. The man employed in this building, Mr. JOHN NEILSON, had a very narrow escape from instant death. He was engaged in wheeling a barrow load of powder toward the wheel-mill, and was within thirty feet of it when the press-house was blown up. He dropped his barrow on the instant, and tried to shelter himself from the flying fragments, when his own place of work was thrown into the air. Fortunately for him, the force of the explosion was in a direction opposite to him, and he escaped without injury, and his barrow-load of powder was not ignited. In former explosions of the wheel-mill the principal damage done has been the tearing off of the roof only, as not a very large amount of powder is kept in this building; but on this occasion the 150 pounds was enough to tear down the entire building.

At the time of the accident, Mr. WILLIAM REVILLE was on the opposite side of the road from the scene of the explosion, near a building containing twenty-five bags of powder. The door of the building was open, and there was danger that some of the flying missiles might enter and cause still another explosion. But, fortunately for Mr. REVILLE, the stones did not come that way, and his life was preserved. The moment he heard the report from the press-house he ran behind a tree in order to shelter himself from the flying fragments. The employes in the concern do not have to think a great while to know what is going on in the event of an explosion, and to use all the means in their power to protect themselves from its effects. The buildings of the establishment comprise barrel-mill, three wheel-mills, press-mill, corning works, glazing-mill and packing-house. About twenty men are employed about the establishment.

At 11 o'clock this morning Justice W. J. MACDONALD, Acting Coroner, arrived on the ground with a jury, and commenced the holding of an inquest over the remains of Mr. SCHULTZ. After the jury had viewed the remains, and heard the testimony in the case, which was mainly to the above effect, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Of course nothing is known regarding the cause of the explosion. Perhaps the deceased himself did not know how it occurred. One of the workmen remarked this morning: "May be he saw a light, and may be he did not have that much warning."

The report of the explosion this morning was distinctly heard for many miles. In this city and on the opposite side of the river buildings were shaken, doors opened, &c., by the atmospheric disturbance. An immense cloud of smoke rose from the scene of the disaster and was seen from a great distance. Mr. LEIPSNER, the Superintendent of the establishment, was on Liberty-street in this city, and he thought it was a heavy blast somewhere in the neighborhood. He had visited the press-house just before he left the works, and found Mr. SCHULTZ in a very cheerful mood. The Superintendent told him if he had only a little work to do to be sure and do it well. One of the men who was looking at the building when the accident occurred says that the entire structure was lifted bodily twenty or thirty feet into the air, and then came the explosion, scattering the fragments in all directions. The loss resulting from the explosion is estimated at from six to eight thousand dollars. No part of the works was insured. Reports from up the river to the distance of twenty miles show that the shock was distinctly felt. At Poughkeepsie, nearly every house in the city was jarred. Windows and crockery rattled, doors were jarred, &c. On Main-street, many supposed an earthquake was in progress. Across the river from Poughkeepsie, in Highland, Ulster County, the shock was also felt with about the same effect as at Poughkeepsie. At Hyde Park, several miles further north, the explosion was also heard, and the concussion was quite perceptible.

YELLOW FEVER.

Existence of the Disease in Jackson, Miss., Denied—Deaths in Charleston.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 26.—The existence of yellow fever here is denied by the medical faculty. There are positively but sixteen cases of illness from all causes in the city today. Seven persons have died during the past few days; four on Saturday, two on Sunday and one yesterday. About twelve persons have been affected with a severe type of malarious fever during the past ten days, but nurses and physicians deny the existence of yellow fever.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 26.—There were five deaths from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending at noon today.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings at Baltimore—Ku-klux and Martial Law in South Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The National Commercial Convention assembled at 10½ A. M., Hon. R. M. BISHOP presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. FULLER, of the Baptist Church. A motion to admit on the floor persons invited by members was rejected. The roll of the States was called, and the names of members to compose the General Committee, as provided for in the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, yesterday handed in. Reports from the Committee of the Cincinnati Convention on postponed subjects was called for. Mr. KENNARD, of Louisiana, submitted a report relative to the removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi River, which was referred to the Committee on Interior Navigation. Mr. JAMES, of Tennessee, submitted a report relative to the removal of obstructions in the Tennessee River, accompanied by a resolution requesting Congress to make an appropriation for such purpose under the control of the Secretary of War. Referred. The rules were suspended, and a resolution adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of one from each State to fix the place for holding the next Convention, and the ratio of representation. Hon. HENRY G. DAVIS, United States Senator from West Virginia, appeared and took a seat as a delegate.

Resolutions being in order, the States were called, and a number were sent up and, under the rules, appropriately referred. These resolutions embrace almost every subject, such as the removal of the duties on sugar and coffee, and the tolls on the Louisville Canal; requesting Congress to establish bonded warehouses for storing tobacco and whisky in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities; refusing the cotton tax; relative to the immigration of skilled and unskilled labor; relative to reciprocal trade with Brazil and other South American States; relative to general amnesty; asking Congress for various appropriations for river and harbor improvements; approving the policy of the Government concerning free homesteads and the sale of the public lands on credit, &c. Among the resolutions was the following, offered by Mr. ARNIM, of South Carolina:

Whereas, The Southern States in general and the State of South Carolina especially, have and do suffer great losses in commerce, finance, credit, immigration, and in every other respect, by the constant rumors of the operation of Kuklux action and its consequences; and

Whereas, The State of South Carolina has ample laws to protect all citizens and to bring offenders thereof to justice; and

Whereas, His Excellency the President of the United States is, will, or may be advised to proclaim, in certain counties of the State of South Carolina, martial law; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the National Commercial Convention now in session in the city of Baltimore, that the President of this Convention shall appoint a Committee of Three, whose duty it shall be to prepare and present to His Excellency the President of the United States, in the name of this National Commercial Convention, a memorial to the effect, not to proclaim martial law in the State of South Carolina, unless the responsible citizens thereof refuse to use their influence for right and order, and bring every person chargeable as acting with the Kuklux Klan to justice.

Resolved, That the same Committee shall prepare and cause to be published an address to the people of South Carolina in the name of the National Commercial Convention, and request them to do their utmost duty in arresting every person who is proven by a substantial witness as having committed deeds in violation of what are known as the Kuklux laws, so that such outlaws may be brought in the Courts and dealt with according to the laws of the State and the United States.

On motion of Mr. SNYDER, of Tennessee, the resolution was laid on the table. At 12¼ the Convention took a recess for thirty minutes.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention the presentation of resolutions was continued, among which were the following: Making Jersey City a port of entry; protecting and fostering the mineral and mining interests; the regulation of the sale of petroleum by Congress; working the coal mines, and the enactment of stringent laws for the protection of miners and laborers; relative to railroad freights in the South; relative to Post-offices, and providing against the duplication of names thereof. A resolution was also offered by Mr. MONROE, of Iowa, indorsing and approving the action of the Southern Commercial Convention held at Louisville in October, 1869, and that at Cincinnati, 1870, relative to the water line communication between the Mississippi River and the seaboard, comprising: First, a connection through the States of Wisconsin and Illinois, between the Upper Mississippi and Lake Michigan; second, connection of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio River with the Atlantic seaboard, through the Rivers Ohio, Kanawha and James, and the James River and Kanawha Canal; and third, the removal of obstructions to an easy and cheap outlet from the Mississippi to the Gulf, and urging on Congress the speedy completion of the same, all of which was referred. The President then announced a special committee of one from each State represented, to whom all resolutions regarding other matters than those embraced in the order of business will be referred. The Secretary read the list and names of the members of the nine regular committees handed in this morning. JOHN H. WISE, of San Francisco, was admitted as a delegate from California. The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow. During the session today an invitation was received from the President of the Cincinnati Exposition to visit that Fair.

Boundary of the State of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 26.—Judge SHIPMAN has, with the concurrence of Judge WOODRUFF, given an opinion with regard to the southern boundaries of Connecticut, that the State extends to a straight line from Fisher's Island to Lyon's Point, including all the islands contiguous to the Connecticut shore within her limits. In view of this decision Connecticut has jurisdiction over all, or nearly all the islands of the Sound west of Fisher's Island and east of Lyon's Point, and also all those between Fisher's Island and the Connecticut shore, together with those east of Fisher's Island and contiguous to the same shore. This opinion shows that New-York, except in one instance, has never made any claim to the contrary, and that the claim was founded upon a construction of the descriptive clause of the Charter of CHARLES II. to Connecticut, a construction which was promptly repelled by Connecticut and abandoned by New-York.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The President's Movements—New-York As it Appears in the Census—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The President writes that he will return about the 3d or 5th of October. On the 16th he will leave for Boston, accompanied by several members of the Cabinet, to participate in the ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Post-office, and from thence to the international celebration of the opening of the European and North American Railway, where they will meet the Governor-General of Canada and the principal officers of the Government of the Dominion.

NEW-YORK IN THE CENSUS.

Some very curious statistical facts are evolved from the thorough analytical investigation to which the census returns are being subjected. For instance, the total population of the State of New-York, as has already been stated, is 4,382,759, while the total number of those in all the States who were born in New-York is 4,061,848; of this number 2,987,776 still reside in the State; 231,509 being in Michigan, 133,494 are in Illinois, 105,697 are in Wisconsin, 74,750 are in New-Jersey, 87,876 in Pennsylvania, and the others scattered throughout all the States and Territories, the smallest number in any one being 415 in the Territory of New-Mexico. Considering the large immigration into the State, particularly from foreign countries, this is a curious and interesting showing.

MARRIAGE OF A JOURNALIST.

JUSTIN E. COLBURN, attached to the staff of the TIMES Bureau, in this City, was married today to Miss MARY E. JUDGE, a Washington lady. The party left at noon on a tour to Montreal, Boston and other places.

THE SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENT.

The social evil has broken out in a new spot in this city. It is rumored today that in consequence of the part taken by the President of the Woman's Club in the public meetings and other proceedings of the Club, her husband has separated from her. The later developments indicate that the movement is likely to suffer from indiscretion, and that it is falling into disrepute.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the city today are Hon. JOHN HILL and Hon. AMOS CLARK, of New-Jersey, and Senator ROBERTSON, of South Carolina. Secretary DELANO returned this morning, and Secretary BOUTWELL went to Cincinnati tonight.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

STEALING SEALS FROM TREATIES.

GEORGE H. CHASE, a messenger at the Post-office Department, and FRANK MCGRAW, a watchman at the State Department, have been arrested on a charge of robbing the latter Department of a number of gold and silver treaty seals. The accused, on being taken to Police Head-quarters, finding the detectives were in possession of proofs of their guilt, confessed to the larceny of seven seals which they had melted and sold, and earnestly begged they might be leniently dealt with, as it was their first offense of the kind. Acting under the direction of the prisoners, the detectives recovered a number of gold and silver nuggets into which the seals had been melted, and which they were assured were what remained of the seven seals which they confessed to have stolen from treaties in the Department of State several weeks ago. The Department claims that ten seals were stolen, as that number are missing. One of the seals was attached to a Turkish treaty, one to a German convention, and the others to different treaties between the United States and foreign countries. It is said the principal party in the robbery was CHASE, the Post-office messenger, who was a friend of MCGRAW, and who stole the seals with the connivance and permission of the latter. The seals, most of which were of gold, were inclosed in circular boxes, some of gold and others of silver, about an inch high, and from three to five inches in diameter. Their money value is, of course, not so much of a consideration as the embarrassment under which the Government must necessarily labor to replace them on the important documents from which they were stolen. The value of the melted silver recovered is $75, while that of the gold is several hundred dollars. It is rougly estimated that the money value of the stolen seals is between $400 and $500.

THE JOINT WAR CLAIMS.

The Commissioners under the Treaty of Washington, with the agents and counselors on both sides, had an informal meeting at the Department of State today. They will not transact any business until they secure rooms elsewhere, which they will do in a few days.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The following appointments in the New-York Custom-house were confirmed at the Treasury today, John W. Ridsdale, clerk; William Stevens and J. B. Presdee, inspectors; John Lafond, Sigman M. Burliner, Alexander Murray, Hiram H. Horton and W. H. Riley, openers and packers in Appraiser's office.

TAX ON STEAM VESSELS.

In reply to a question submitted to the Department, whether an American-built ship, which is sent to England to receive her engines and boilers is liable to pay a duty or tax upon her return to this country, the Secretary of the Treasury decides that a vessel designed for steam propulsion is constructed with reference to that use, and cannot be said to be "built," within the meaning of the law until she is supplied with such motive power. From the outset the Government has maintained the broad principle that an American-built ship must really be built in this country, and that, in addition thereto, this vessel, on her clearance hence, would need to have a certificate of registry, based upon her builder's certificate, which would recite her equipment and her carrying capacity. The insertion of her engines and boilers would essentially change the certificate of registry and diminish her capacity and compel the surrender of that document; and, as no certificate of an American builder as to the nature and extent of the alterations could be produced as required by law, she could not be authenticated as an American vessel. No question of duty in our ports on her constituent parts could therefore arise. She would be regarded in her entirety as a foreign vessel, disqualified for her by the change effected in her marine papers as an American vessel.

JAPAN.

Progress of Civilization Among the Nobility.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The following fact is related as an instance of progressive ideas among the Japanese:

"Several years ago, in the Parliament of Japan, Mr. MORI, the Minister of that country in Washington, earnestly opposed the Samurai, a privileged class, and their wearing of two swords as an hereditary distinction. For this he became very unpopular and was advised to retire from political life for a time until the effects of his attack should cease. Not long since one of the two-sworded nobility, who had placed himself in fierce antagonism to Mr. MORI in the Parliament, made the tour of the United States, and on arriving in Washington recently called on that gentleman in a friendly spirit and spoke to him of the gratification which the trip afforded and the pleasure he derived on witnessing the wonderful progress and prosperity of this country under republican institutions. As an earnest expression of the change effected in his mind by personal observation, and of his kindly feeling for Mr. MORI, he asked Mr. MORI to accept his sword, which had been an heirloom in the noble's family for centuries. Mr. MORI at first refused, but was pressed to its acceptance, and has presented it to the War Department, where it has been deposited in the museum. Mr. MORI is very popular in Washington, and is a good English scholar, having been educated in Great Britain."

THE PEOPLE'S FIGHT.

A Quiet Day in the City---No New Developments.

The Committee of Seventy Quietly Prosecuting Its Labors—Stupid Joke of Tammany Democrats—A Committee of One Hundred and Forty Appointed to Watch the Committee of Seventy.

Notwithstanding that on the surface of the municipal affairs of the City of New-York there is apparently an external appearance of quiet, it must not be thought that there is a cessation of activity on the part of the friends of municipal reform, and it is confidently asserted, and there is every reason to credit the assertion, that the work of the Committee of Seventy has never before been prosecuted with the vigor with which it is now so quietly being performed; and there are movements on foot which are liable at any day or hour to reveal gratifying results.

Last night an assemblage of Tammany politicians of the lower ranks, living in the Thirteenth Ward, appointed a Committee of One Hundred and Forty to watch the movements of the People's Committee of Seventy. The character of the one hundred and forty individuals can be judged by reading the names below. Whether this stupendous joke of Ex-Marshal TOOKER'S is carried out in all seriousness by his *confreres* of the Thirteenth Ward, or whether it is only an absurd attempt to throw ridicule upon the gentlemen composing the Committee of Seventy yet remains to be seen.

Another meeting of a political character was held last night, composed of the respectable colored men of the Fifth Assembly District, at which the most scathing resolutions were passed denouncing the Ring and the Tammany Society, and announcing the determination of the colored voters of the district to stand as a body with the people in their fight against the corruption in the municipality.

The Germans of the Twentieth Ward also held a very enthusiastic gathering, and measures were taken to perfect a permanent organization, with a view of insuring the election to office of men of integrity and honor only, irrespective of party considerations. A cold, damp atmosphere pervaded the precincts of the Court-house during office hours yesterday, and a seeming general inactivity prevailed at the City Hall. Innumerable wild stories were circulated during the day with astonishing rapidity, and were as rapidly contradicted. The report circulated by an afternoon journal, and reiterated by a contemporary, that the great plasterer, Mr. ANDREW JACKSON GARVEY, had fled to Europe is contradicted by a note from the alleged fugitive himself. The laborers employed on the Croton Aqueduct pipes, it is understood, will be paid on Thursday, several of the larger banks having come forward to the aid of the Controller. It is also rumored that Deputy Controller GREEN has arranged to pay the teachers in the public schools their arrears today, but no credence is attached to the report, and late yesterday afternoon Ex-Deputy Controller STORRS was not cognizant of any such arrangements having been perfected. Nothing of especial interest occurred in the Controller's office yesterday beyond what is stated above, though there is every cause to believe that Deputy Controller GREEN is prosecuting his work of reform with the greatest assiduity.

Tammany's One Hundred and Forty Against the People's Seventy.

Following out Ex-Marshal TOOKER'S suggestion, made at the Tammany General Committee meeting of Monday night, a special meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Tammany Association was held last evening, in the Walton House, on Pearl-street, at which the following resolution was offered by D. F. MCINTYRE, and adopted by the Association:

Resolved, That the following-named gentlemen, citizens of the Thirteenth Ward, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee of One Hundred and Forty to watch and ascertain the object of the Seventy self-appointed committee, of which WM. F. HAVEMEYER is Chairman, and to insist upon a thorough investigation and report by said Committee.

JAMES R. PURDY was nominated Chairman, and with him as members Messrs. Patrick Burke, Patrick O'Connor, Dennis Nevins, Peter McAlear, Joseph H. Tooker, Thomas Brady, Patrick Campbell, John Fitzpatrick, Bernard Fitzpatrick, Michael Moloney, and 129 others, chiefly rum-sellers and ruffians. On motion of Mr. MCINTYRE, the resolution was referred to the directors of the Association, who should organize the Committee and appoint subcommittees therefrom for action. Dr. MADISON was then introduced as the speaker of the evening. His exordium was a violent assault upon the Committee of Seventy, which he styled "a would-be vigilance committee, full of the desire to subvert the Municipal Government, the heads of which it would gladly hang." In the course of his remarks, which consisted mainly of diatribes against the reform movement and all connected therewith, he said: "This Committee of Seventy has been organized and is conducted illegally, and I tell you, gentlemen, that these men have never had the disposition to expose the malfeasance in office that didn't exist. Now, we want and demand a thorough investigation of the charges made by their abettors against our honored rulers." It is needless to say that his speech was vociferously applauded.

Tammany Hall Denounced by the Colored Men.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fifth Assembly District (colored) Union Republican Association was held last evening at No. 69 Sullivan-street, Mr. WALTER J. F. TAYLOR in the Chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By a series of fortuitous circumstances the power of that corrupt body, Tammany Hall has been broken, and the gigantic frauds exposed by which they have manipulated the County and State elections, whereby an honest expression of popular will at the ballot-box has been nullified, and a blow stricken at the fundamental principles of republicanism, which declare that the governed shall have the voice in making the laws that govern; and

Whereas, We see in the feuds that exist in the ranks of the Republicans of this City and County, and which are now spreading throughout the State, cause for grave apprehensions lest we lose this opportunity to regain the Republican supremacy lost in 1868; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Fifth Assembly District Colored Union Republican Association, in common with all other good staunch Republicans, will seize the present opportunity to overthrow Tammany Hall and its adherents, and elect good men to fill their places, who will administer law faithfully and fearlessly.

Resolved, That while we deplore the existing troubles in the ranks of the Republican Party of this City and County, we do honestly recommend to the two wings to agree upon some plan by which the existing breach can be healed, and all differences adjusted to the satisfaction of all. We, as Republicans, espousing the cause of neither, do pledge ourselves to abide the decision of the State Convention, which meets Sept. 27, and we will cheerfully acquiesce therein.

Resolved, That in the Administration of Gen. GRANT we have a striking contrast to the Democratic administration of this State, and especially of this City and County, for while under the latter Administration the rate of taxation has been raised, the canal debt augmented, and the credit of this City so nearly ruined that its securities are almost unsalable, under the Administration of Gen. GRANT the revenues have been faithfully collected, the taxes steadily reduced, the national debt paid off to the extent of nearly $200,000,000, the expenses of the Government curtailed, and a financial system established by which the bonds of the United States are so placed that the credit of the nation ranks among the highest in the world.

Resolved, That we indorse the administration of Gen. GRANT, and do nominate him as our candidate for 1872.

The meeting shortly after adjourned.

The Committee of Seventy Indorsed by the Germans.

The Germans of the Twentieth Ward have formed an independent citizens' organization to take action in the pending crisis, and to insure the election to office of men of honor and integrity, who will guard against fraud and corruption in the future. Resolutions have been passed declaring that the organization is independent of existing parties, and that they fully indorse the resolutions and action of the Cooper Institute citizens' meeting. They further declare that they expect that the Committee of Seventy will not confine its action to the investigation of the frauds and corruption in the City Government, but that some action will also be taken by that Committee to insure the nomination and election of candidates who can be trusted by the people, and whose character is a guarantee against any future misgovernment.

The Payment of City Laborers.

Arrangements are in progress at the Controller's office to pay off the laborers employed by the Croton Aqueduct Board. A number of the largest banks in the City have agreed to advance the money, and take an assignment of the claims against the City by the laborers as security for the investment. Mr. A. S. CADY, the Clerk of Arrears in the Controller's Office, was yesterday busily occupied making out the rolls and estimates, and stated that on Thursday at noon he would be ready to pay a portion of the men, to whom is owed pay for work from the 30th of August to the 25th of September, in the hall of the County Court-house.

THE TURF.

Opening Day at Narragansett Park—Fourth Annual Fair.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26.—The fourth annual Fair of the Narragansett Park Association commenced today with two races.

FIRST RACE.

Purse $2,000, for horses that have never trotted better than three minutes; $1,200 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third horse; seven started; *Chipper* drawn.

FIRST HEAT.—*Castle Boy* led to the quarter stake in 39, *Lucille* at the half in 1:15, and won the heat in 2:31¼; *Jerry Drew* second, *Steyversant* third, *Castle Boy* fourth, *Camors* fifth, and *Joe* and *Ed Eaton* distanced.

SECOND HEAT.—*Lucille* was first all the way, and made the quarter in 39, the half in 1:15, and home by a length in 2:32; *Camors* second, *Drew* third, *Steyversant* fourth, *Castle Boy* fifth.

THIRD HEAT.—*Castle Boy* made the quarter in 40, *Jerry Drew* the half in 1:15½ and the heat in 2:34½, *Camors* second, *Steyversant* third, *Castle Boy* fourth, and *Lucille* fifth.

FOURTH HEAT.—*Lucille* made the quarter in 39, the half in 1¼, and the heat in 2:31¼, winning the race; *Camors* second, *Steyversant* third, *Drew* fourth, and *Castle Boy* fifth.

SUMMARY.

Chas. S. Green, of Utica, N. Y., br. m. Lucille	1	1	5	1
Pat Maguire, of St. Johnsburg, Vt., b. h. Jerry Drew	2	3	1	4
S. K. Whitney, of Boston, blk. g. Camors	5	2	2	2
F. S. Twitchell, of Framingham, Mass., g. Steyversant	3	4	3	3
M. Rodens, of New-York, b. g. Castle Boy	4	5	4	5
Dan Mace, of New-York; s. g. Joe	dis.			
J. Splan, of Paterson, N. J., g. Ed Eaton	dis.			

Time—2:31¼, 2:32, 2:34¼, 2:31¼.

SECOND RACE.

Purse $3,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:24; $2,000 to first, $1,000 to second, and $500 to third horse. Three horses started; *Thomas Jefferson* drawn.

FIRST HEAT.—*Myron Perry* took the lead and kept it until the quarter in 36, and the half in 1:12, closely pressed by *Draco Prince*, who forced *Perry* off his feet on the homestretch, and won by a trifle in 2:28, *John J. Bradley* third.

SECOND HEAT.—*Perry* was first to the quarter in 36, and the half in 1:13½. There was a close race between *Perry* and *Draco* during the last half-mile, the former coming in first in 2:28¾, but was displaced for skipping; *Bradley* third.

THIRD HEAT.—*Draco Prince* took the lead at the quarter in 37, kept it to the half in 1:13, and to the three-quarter, where *Perry* took the lead, with *Bradley* third. On the homestretch *Bradley* waked up and went to the front, winning the heat in 2:28¾; *Draco* second, *Perry* third.

FOURTH HEAT.—*Draco Prince* was first at the quarter in 37, and the half in 1:14½, *Perry* pressing hotly to the homestretch, where he took the lead, winning the heat in 2:31, *Draco* second, and *Bradley* third.

FIFTH HEAT.—*Draco* and *Perry* were neck and neck at the quarter in 39. The former broke badly and *Bradley* took second. *Bradley* pressed *Perry* severely on the homestretch, but broke, and the latter won by a neck in 2:35½; *Draco* third.

SIXTH HEAT.—*Draco* led at the quarter in 38, and broke badly on the second quarter. *Perry* went ahead to the half in 1:15 and won the heat in 2:31; *Bradley* second and *Draco* third.

SUMMARY.

W. M. Humphrey, of New-York, b. g. Myron Perry	2	2	3	1	1
J. J. Bowen, of Boston, blk. s. Draco Prince	1	1	2	2	3
John Murphey, of New-York, b. g. John J. Bradley	3	3	1	3	2

Time—2:28, 2:28¾, 2:31, 2:35½, 2:31.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure, which was Monday night on Lake Erie, after spreading over the Middle and Eastern States, with clouds and light rain, is now probably confined to Maine and Canada, and the pressure is rising in the Middle States. The highest pressure extends from the Upper Lakes over the Mississippi Valley and westward, but the barometer has fallen rapidly in Utah, and risen on the Pacific coast. The pressure continues low on the Gulf, with cloud and rain in Florida, and which apparently has extended westward to the Texas coast. Northwesterly winds now prevail east of the Rocky Mountains, except on the South Atlantic, and from Ontario to Maine. Clear weather is reported from Georgia and Tennessee westward, and cloudy weather from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie. The temperature has fallen throughout the Mississippi Valley and North Kentucky and Virginia.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise from the Middle States to the South-west and North-west, and to a less extent in New-England. Clearing weather on the Lakes, partially cloudy and clear weather, with falling temperature and fresh north-west winds, except in Florida, where southerly winds, with cloud and rain, will probably continue as part of a more serious disturbance in the adjacent Gulf.

Murderous Assault.

At about 7 o'clock last night JACOB MEINZER, residing at No. 17 Spring-street, entered the shooting gallery kept by HUGO DOERGES, at Jones' Wood, and there met his wife, who is at present living away from him. MEINZER had some conversation with the woman, and endeavored to persuade her to return. Upon her refusal he suddenly drew a pocket-knife and plunged it into her right side. She uttered a scream and fell to the ground senseless, the assassin the same instant springing into the outer darkness. He was at once pursued by Roundsman DIXON and a crowd of citizens, but escaped. Subsequently, however, he was arrested. The woman is seriously, perhaps fatally, wounded.

The Susquehanna Valley Home—Report of the Investigating Committee—Mr. Van Epps' Modes of Discipline Denounced.

The Committee of citizens of Binghamton who have been investigating the charges of cruelty made against Mr. VAN EPPS, Superintendent of the Susquehanna Valley Home, in that city, have made up their report, and an unsatisfactory synopsis of it is given in the *Republican*. From that it appears that they sustain Mrs. HAWLEY'S administration of affairs at the Home, and censure the Managers for leaving her without more help during the epidemic sickness among the children. They censure the Managers for allowing the furnaces to remain out of order for the length of time they did; disapprove of leaving forty or fifty children alone in the dormitories at night without some adult person there to look after them; give the opinion that the children are insufficiently supplied with palatable food; condemn the location of the bath-room in a cold, damp cellar, and the use of the shower-bath as a means of punishment; and especially condemn in strong terms the fastening of a block of wood by a chain and ring to a boy's neck. The Committee did not consider it in their province to make recommendations, their duty being merely to ascertain facts.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Rev. W. M. PUNSHON arrived at Quebec Monday, in the *Nestorian*.

The salvage decreed on the steamer *Juniata* and cargo is $17,500.

The Davidson Fountain at Cincinnati will be dedicated on Friday, Oct. 6.

President GRANT and family arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, last evening.

The reduced rates of postage to Germany provided for in the recent Convention, go into effect Oct. 1.

The interchange of postal money orders between this country and Great Britain begins Oct. 2.

The principal block in Laddsville, Alameda County, California, was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

The eighteenth annual Fair of the Milwaukee Agricultural Society was formally opened yesterday.

Liff's brewery, at Philadelphia, fell yesterday, killing JOSEPH KALM and seriously injuring four other men.

The President has appointed HENRY C. BECKWITH to be Postmaster at Hartford, Conn., *vice* the present incumbent suspended.

The Supervisors of San Francisco have ordered an investigation into the circumstances of the great fire there on Saturday.

"BERT" RILEY was shot fatally by JOHN JORDAN, in a drunken riot in San Francisco, last night. JORDAN has been arrested.

At Rockford, yesterday, the Forest Citys of Rockford, beat the White Stockings of Chicago, by a score of 17 to 2.

On account of the storm, yesterday, the Hunterdon County Fair, New-Jersey, will be continued on Friday, the 29th.

The New-Hampshire State Fair opened at Dover yesterday. Gen. NATT. HEAD, President of the Association, delivered the opening address.

The following is the General Term calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 27, at Rochester: Nos. 212, 214, 224, 225, 226, 233, 237, 239, 109, 183, 191, 200, 215.

G. BAUNAZ, a Selavonian coffee-stand-keeper in San Francisco, committed suicide yesterday, by blowing his abdomen away with a horse-pistol.

The buildings on the Minneapolis, Minn., Fair grounds were totally destroyed by fire on Monday night, entailing a heavy loss on stockholders.

EUGENE SULLIVAN, convicted of the murder of EDWARD TOHILL, at Evansville, Ind., was yesterday refused a new trial, and goes to Jeffersonville Prison for seventeen years.

On Friday evening last, Gen. D. K. BOSWELL, of Muncie, Ind., fell from the steamer *St. Luke* into the Missouri River, and was drowned.

The Western New-York Fair at Rochester was inaugurated Monday under the most flattering auspices. The entries are between 4,000 and 5,000.

A man named HUGHES, employed on a construction-train on the Knox and Lincoln Railroad, fell under the cars, yesterday, and was killed.

The Treasury Department received yesterday $50 of "conscience money" from New-York, the writer of the letter merely saying, "Due Uncle Sam."

A conductor named BLOUNT, on the Great Western Railroad, was crushed to death between two cars while engaged in coupling them, at Ontario, Canada, Monday night.

CHARLES K. PIERCE, of Limerick, Me., and WM. A. FRYE, of Dracut, Mass., were buried in a well which they were digging in Dracut yesterday, and both were killed.

A boiler in HARDEMAN'S mill, twenty miles north of Montgomery, Ala., exploded Monday afternoon. Of the eight persons employed in the mill, five were killed and one fatally injured.

JOHN COATES, a highly respected citizen of Baltimore, died at the age of seventy-two. The deceased was for several years Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

A peace jubilee was held last evening in Boston, under the auspices of the American Peace Society, in honor of the ratification of the Washington Treaty and of peace between France and Prussia.

THOMAS MCMULLEN was instantly killed yesterday, while walking on the track, by a train, near the Plainfield, N. J., Station. No blame is attached to any of the railroad officials.

The National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics met in secret session in Baltimore, yesterday. The attendance of delegates was larger than at any previous session.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says that track-laying on the Northern Pacific Railroad will commence on Monday. The grading of twenty-five miles of road is nearly completed.

Yesterday was the opening day of the Western New-York Fair at Rochester. Up to noon the entries numbered nearly 4,000, and everything promises the most successful fair ever held in the State.

President GRANT having accompanied the Chicago and South-western excursionists to Kansas, will return to his old home at Galena. He will leave Galena on Saturday for Chicago, remaining there over Sunday.

ANGUS BREWSTER, of Norwich, Conn., President of the Norwich Fire Insurance Company, and formerly President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday confirmed Collector CASEY'S appointment of thirty-two clerks, weighers, laborers, &c., in the New-Orleans Custom-house, an equal number having been removed.

A yacht race took place at Toronto, Canada, today, between the following vessels: *Dauntless*, *Ina* and *Truant*. The race was won by the *Dauntless* of Quebec. Time, four hours. The length of the course was twenty-eight miles.

The American Sheet and Boiler Plate Company's works at Newburg, Ohio, were burned yesterday morning. The building burned covered an area of about four acres. The loss is about $40,

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIA AND VILLE DE PARIS.

The Cunard steam-ships *Russia*, which left Liverpool Sept. 16, and Queenstown Sept. 17, and the *Ville de Paris*, from Havre Sept. 14, and Brest Sept. 16, reached this port yesterday. The latest news is fresher by two days than that previously at hand.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

M. Thiers' First Message to the National Assembly.

Following is a complete translation of M. THIERS' first message to the National Assembly at Versailles. It runs thus: "Gentlemen, the duty of the Government, being interested in the proper distribution of your labors, as you are interested in the proper distribution of its own, for both must tend to the common good of the country, is to make you acquainted with the views upon the resolutions which are proposed to you.

WORK IN THE PAST.

You have been assembled for nearly eight months, and those eight months, as you knew, have brought the work of years. To complete peace, to gather up again the reins of Government, which had fallen off or become loosened, to transport the entire Administration from Bordeaux to Versailles, to deal with the most terrible insurrection of any time, to restore credit, to pay our ransom to the enemy, to watch continually all incidents connected with the foreign occupation, in order to guard against consequences sometimes very alarming, to undertake a reconstitution of our army, to re-establish our commercial relations by negotiations with all our neighbors, to effect the liberation of our soil (which is every day progressing,) and to endeavor to restore order to men's ideas, after restoring it in respect of acts—such has been the work which during the past eight months we have performed together, and you know that if your share in it has been great ours has been no less so. Now, after such efforts, we would ask time for a month's repose, but the country will be too. just, too generous, too accustomed to measure the extent of human strength to reproach us for seeking. My colleagues and myself do not seek for rest—what we ask for is time to work, to prepare the subjects for your deliberations next year; to draw up a normal budget as possible; to complete the political reorganization of the army as relates to the reconstitution of our regiments, to restore to them the unity which they have lost, to equip them, to distribute them, to arm them, to observe the course of the administration, to regulate it according to your views and ours, to terminate the negotiations which should place our commercial system upon definitive and fixed basis; finally, to continue that infinite and incessant task—the reorganization of a country cast into disorder by two terrible wars, domestic and foreign, wars unexampled in their character, but the effects of which may be modified by our common devotion. It is not, then, I repeat, that we may rest, but that we may work, that we ask you to give us time. We freely take the responsibility of it before the country.

NEED OF CONSEILS GENERAUX.

But you, gentlemen, have you not also reasons for interrupting this prolonged session? The *Conseils Generaux* must be restored to the country—those family councils which are as indispensable as the Grand National Council which you form here. The Councils must be elected, must assemble and commence their sittings, which have been now suspended for two years, and which will have great sum to repair. Now you, gentlemen, who have nearly all been and will be members of these Councils, can you be indifferent to what is passing there, indifferent to the elections which are about to recall them into existence, indifferent to the direction of their labors, to the spirit which will govern their action, to the always difficult application of a new legislation? At such a moment could you be absent from them? And is not your presence as indispensable in your own districts as it is even at Versailles? But that is not all. You cannot really represent the nation with authority unless you observe it carefully, endeavoring to ascertain the modifications which time (and by time must now be understood months, days, hours in which time, I say, produces, and which should guide our opinions, our conduct, even our votes. The country sees our actions, hears our speeches, and it judges us. It has upon all points its own opinion, but it has no tribune whence to proclaim it; it is in the intimacy of home that it can tell us what it thinks and what it sees.

A REPUBLIC OR A MONARCHY.

And there, gentlemen, let us speak in all frankness, and let us avow what is quite permissible, that we are agitated, profoundly agitated. And how can we avoid being so? There are at the present moment for our country the greatest conceivable interests at stake; the question relates to the settlement of its present and future fate. We have to learn whether it is after the tradition of the past—the glorious tradition of a thousand years—that our country is to be constituted, or whether, abandoning itself to the torrent which today precipitates human societies toward an unknown future, it is to put on a new shape in order peacefully to fulfill its noble destinies. This country, the object of passionate attention by the universe—shall it be a Republic or a Monarchy. Will it adopt one or the other of those two forms of Government which are dividing all nations? What grander problem was ever submitted to a great nation in the terms in which it is now submitted to us? I ask you, gentlemen, is it astonishing that this problem should agitate us? The more sincere and the more patriotic we are, the more it must agitate us. And see how other nations are nearly as much disturbed as we are at the extraordinary spectacle which we afford to them. There is, therefore, no ground for blaming us if we be profoundly agitated. We ought to be so, we should be less worthy if we were not. But our emotion becomes unavoidably that of the nation, and, however legitimate may be the modive, we must fear by its prolongation to impair the needful calmness and serenity of our minds. Thus, gentlemen, to separate for a few weeks to watch over the departmental reorganization of France, to revive or to modify, if necessary, old methods, to place yourselves face to face with the nation, to regulate your ideas by theirs, while the Government will employ the time which you afford it to prepare new labors for you—that is a necessity which is admitted and felt by all France.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

That necessity admitted, a grave question arises. In order to meet the enormous burdens which the late Government bequeathed to us—burdens which are equal to doubling the public debt, which debt it had already previously doubled—numerous taxes must be imposed. We have conscientiously sought to discover them, and we have boldly submitted them to you. Your Budget Committee has already admitted and approved two-thirds of them, and those two-thirds suffice to furnish a solid guarantee for our loans, which have been so favorably received both by French and foreign capitalists. The portion of those taxes which remains to be voted is especially intended to meet the redemption of the debt, an important and indispensable service, for it is not alone necessary to provide for the interest upon loans, but we must also provide for the redemption of the principal, a duty of primary importance, which had been for twenty years entirely neglected, and which it is now necessary to resume under pain of forfeiting the credit of future generations. This portion of our taxation not yet voted is certainly as necessary as the others, but it is less urgent, and a few weeks devoted to a more careful consideration will not be a cause for regret. The portion of the taxes which is intended to fulfill that part of our obligations is chiefly composed of taxes upon raw materials. After having increased certain taxes which could bear an augmentation, such as registration fees, alcohol, sugar, coffee and tobacco, we had to look for new subjects of taxation. Assisted by the special knowledge of experienced persons, we have sought for those new resources, and we thought that taxes levied upon raw materials possessed the advantage of being more generally distributed, of being spread over a wider area, and thus less onerous to the tax-payers. When, indeed, a pound of cotton, of flax, or of silk has been spun, woven, dyed, and become converted into clothing, it is very difficult to ascertain the amount or to estimate the charge which falls upon the tax-payer. It is a trite axiom that a weight infinitely dispersed becomes almost insensible to those who bear it. Such was the idea of the Government. But such questions are not of a simple nature. They received in the Budget Committee a careful and laborious examination, old objections were revived, and all possible sources of revenue were reviewed. That was of course, and proves the importance of the subject and the earnestness of those who considered it. This examination has occupied and must occupy several months, and thus we have arrived at the present moment without having come to any definitive resolutions. The necessity for an adjournment being apparent to all of us, a Commission has been formed to fix the day for your separation and that of your return.

INCREASED TAXATION.

The Government, with a view to remove by compromise the differences which sometimes divide us in opinion, but not in heart, had an idea of proposing to you the adoption of a temporary addition of one tenth, which should apply to all taxes, and should form the certain supplement of our resources if between this time and the beginning of 1872 we shall not have made a choice between the various systems of taxation which are at present before us. That was a resource intended to guarantee the carrying out of our redemption of the debt, for I must repeat the interest is already provided for by the 260,000,000 of taxes, which you have previously voted. The Government, in proposing to you this supplementary resource, had been influenced by an anxious solicitude for the power of our credit, which is our greatest strength, and which, by its recent display, has astonished and almost rejoiced the world by proving that France is still living, still vigorous, still prompt in recovering herself. However, the additional tenth, although proposed as a resource for the emergency, was disapproved of by some, and provoked observations which all taxes must do, and it was asked whether this supplementary guarantee was really necessary. In short, gentlemen, when you are known to have lately voted courageously our 360,000,000 of new taxes, who can doubt your inflexible determination to honor the engagements of the country? And, moreover, seeing in what abundance all the taxes, which were temporarily paralyzed by the war, are yielding, and with what punctuality all commercial drafts, the payment of which had been suspended, are now being met at the Bank of France, who can doubt the public or private solvency of France? It was, therefore, only an extreme scruple which induced us to propose to you an additional tenth as an exceptional and certain resource in the event of none of the systems of taxation under discussion being adopted. Nevertheless, acknowledging that the public credit does not indispensably require this supplementary guarantee, and that, relying upon the probity and the wealth of France, capitalists are competing for French stock, the value of which is visibly rising, the Government, with a view to relieve you from discussions which are at present impossible, consents to postpone all questions of taxation—taxes upon raw materials, taxes upon various kinds of income, and also the additional decime.

ADVANTAGES OF A RECESS.

The mental repose which will ensue to all of us, the sojourn amid our countrymen, the intimate consultation in which all questions can be freely put and answered, will enable you upon your return to examine with more attention and more usefully the numerous questions to which these new taxes give rise, and the public credit will be strengthened by a calmer and more careful consideration of the whole subject. Some persons have thought that it, in obedience to an evident necessity, we should separate at the present time, it would be desirable that we should meet again earlier in order that capitalists might be convinced of our eagerness to meet the engagements of the country, and then, after a short time, to take another interval of rest. The Government, gentlemen, does not adopt that view, and it is bound to say so frankly. When it has been ascertained that an immediate suspension of our labors can in no way prejudicially affect either our power or our desire to fulfill our engagements, we can then freely consider the need of a sufficient period of repose. A cessation from your labors broken into two periods would not afford the advantage which we desire and expect. Independently of the inconvenience of a second vacation in Midwinter, it would neither give you time to occupy yourselves in the departmental administration and your family interests, nor give us time to perform the infinite number of duties which your confidence has imposed upon us. Your Commission invites you for the 4th of December as the date for your return. We assume before the country the responsibility of advising you to adopt that resolution, and we expressly propose it to you; but be fully convinced that we do not do so in order to relieve ourselves from your control. We invite that control; we desire that your eyes be never averted from us for a moment, for you will observe only an incessant application to the difficult task of the reorganization of the country; you will see in us only devoted laborers borne down by fatigue, but influenced by that special interest which inspires the crew of an imperiled ship, in which the crew and passengers—unite their efforts to avoid a common disaster. Happily, gentlemen, we see the port looming on the horizon, and that sight cheers and sustains our hearts. Let us be united; let us work together, and, directed by you, the State will at once retrieve the country, order, liberty, comfort, and to all its old glories will add the glory of having preserved itself from the greatest and most threatening of shipwrecks."

ENGLAND.

The Health of the Queen.

Her Majesty, says the *British Medical Journal*, has passed through a trying and severe illness, from which she is now happily recovering. At the outset Her Majesty suffered, early in August, when at Osborne, from dislike of food, disturbance of rest, headache, general *malaise*, and slight inflammation of the tonsil. The latter local trouble soon subsided; but the heat of Osborne and of Windsor proved very trying to the Queen, and she did not satisfactorily recover her general health. The journey north was, however, borne well, and Her Majesty slept better on the road than for several nights previously. On the 19th, and for some days subsequently, the Queen suffered from very severe sore-throat, interfering both with speech and with power of swallowing. As the throat improved, the Queen began to experience pain and swelling a little below the right arm; the general health suffered severely, and for days Her Majesty was unable to take any food. On Sept. 4 Mr. LISTER opened an abscess at the seat of swelling; it was of considerable size, but the subsequent progress was favorable. The improvement in Her Majesty's health during the past three days has been very decided; but although it is with heart-felt satisfaction that we are able to state that Her Majesty is now believed to be in the path of complete recovery—an announcement which will be everywhere received with sympathetic and loyal pleasure—it must be remembered that convalescence from so severe a form of illness must be somewhat tedious, and that some time must necessarily elapse before the Queen can be as well as she was earlier in the year.

TURKEY.

Interment of the Grand Vizier's Remains.

The Constantinople papers received report the funeral of ALI PASHA. The *Levant Times* of the 8th says: "The funeral took place this morning. The coffin was placed on board the Ministers' steamer at 9 o'clock and conveyed to Serkidji Iskelessi, whence it was carried to the Suleimannié Mosque, beyond the Seraskierat. At Bagtché Kapou a few soldiers made some pretence at keeping the road clear, and, further on the route, outside the square of the Seraskierat, a company of horse soldiers made some show of doing the same, but the spectators were few, and were allowed to do pretty much as they liked. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of volunteer carriers, who rushed eagerly forward to share the honor of supporting the remains of so great a man. It was plain oak, rudely constructed and wrapped carelessly round with a colored Turkish shawl, doubtless of great value, tied on with common cord, and the little post in front, capped with a fez. A number of badly-mounted cavasses cleared the way. These were followed by successive crowds of priests of all classes, including some Arabs and a body of dervishes, all chanting in various fashions, and many most indecorously laughing in between their woeful wails. A motley crowd of priests, with white, green and black turbans, and a befezzed rabble, accompanied the coffin, which was followed only by HUSNI PASHA, Minister of Police, the Persian Minister, the *hakkham* (the Sheikh-ul-Islam's Deputy), and a few carriages containing Turkish ladies. On entering the walls of the mosque-yard the bearers raised the coffin at arm's length and so carried it to the steps before which it was deposited. The public were allowed to circulate freely in the mosque-yard. A large number of Turkish ladies were grouped on one of the mounds, and the spacious yard was thronged with Turks and Greeks, but of all the nationalities were visible. All the Ministers were there. A short prayer was said over the body, and meantime the priests had entered the mosque and assisted at the usual midday prayers. On their conclusion the coffin was carried round, on uplifted hands, to the principal entrance, and taken into the cemetery through a side gate, which was immediately closed, even priests and dervishes being excluded. The Sheikh-ul-Islam was expected, but he did not 'assist.' The same paper says that after the funeral the Sheikh-ul-Islam, with the Ulemas and all the members of the Government and other high functionaries assembled at the Sublime Porte to salute the new Grand Vizier. The Imperial hatt appointing MAHMOUD PASHA was read with the usual ceremonies."

The New Steam-ship Trinacria, of the Anchor Line.

The *Trinacria*, the latest addition to the Anchor line of steamers, arrived in this port early yesterday morning. The *Trinacria* was launched about three moths ago from the building yard of DUNCAN & Co., of Port Glasgow. Her length is 330 feet, her breadth 34 feet, and her depth from the tonnage deck, 22 feet. She carries two engines, a large one and a small one. Her machinery is of the most improved kind, and contains all the latest improvements. The diameter of her cylinders is 68 inches; length of stroke, 3 feet 6 inches. Her engines are compound direct-acting, and are 624 horse power. Her registered tonnage is 1,437, or 2,291 tons old measurement. Her passenger accommodation is excellent, and the saloon is arranged on a different principle from other vessels, the breadth of the vessel being the length of the saloon, so that the side windows look out to sea, and afford ample light and ventilation. The finishing and furnishing of the saloon and state-rooms are beautiful. The lamps, mirrors, pianos, couches, carpets, and sideboards are most elegant and substantial. This magnificent vessel sailed from Liverpool, for this port, via St. John's, on Thursday, Sept. 17. She is commanded by Capt. THOMSON, an old officer of the Anchor Line. The passengers all express themselves well pleased with this magnificent vessel.

The New Mexican Steamer.

The New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, plying between this port, Havana and the City of Vera Cruz, have just contracted for a vessel which is to be of magnificent proportions, and fitted up in the finest style. The new steamer will be called the *City of Havana*. She will be 267 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 26½ feet depth of hold, and will have a direct-acting engine. The cabins and saloons are to be finished in rosewood, black-walnut and satin wood. The *City of Havana* will be constructed to accommodate 150 first-class passengers and almost as many more in the second cabin. All the modern improvements will be introduced, such as bell annunciators, steam-heaters and closets in each state-room. The cost of the vessel will be about $325,000.

NEVADA PRISON OUTBREAK.

Escape of Twenty-nine Convicts—Desperate Encounter Between Them and the Officers and Guards—Lieut.-Gov. Denver and Four Guards Severely Wounded.

Nevada papers come filled with details of the great break at the State Prison in Carson, on Sunday evening, Sept. 17. We compile the following, mainly from the Carson *Register* and the Virginia *Enterprise:*

"The break occurred at 6 o'clock (dinner time) on Sunday evening. The prisoners were all in a large room outside of the cells. V. G. ROLLINS, Captain of the guard, went into this room to lock the prisoners up for the night, when he was knocked down and thrown into a cell and fastened in. The prisoners then got on the top of their cells, and breaking through the ceiling of that part of the building, got into the attic. They then passed along through the garret, till over the rooms in that part of the building occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor, when they broke through the lath and plaster and dropped into the room below. Here, by breaking through a partition, they got into the room in which the arms and ammunition were stored. Having armed themselves, they began descending the stairs leading to the room below, adjoining that in which Lieut.-Gov. DENVER, one or two gentlemen and several ladies were at dinner, and where, also, as waiter, was ROBERT DEADMAN, a prisoner under life sentence. The noise made by the prisoners in breaking through the partition and in jumping down from the ceiling frightened the ladies, they thinking the uproar was caused by an earthquake.

THE FIGHT.

Mr. DENVER and DEADMAN rushed into the next room and encountered the prisoners pouring down stairs. Among the foremost was FRANK CLIFFORD, who was shot in the abdomen by Mr. DENVER with his derringer, the only weapon he had at the moment. He then ran into the next room, and procuring his revolver, returned to the fight. Meantime DEADMAN, armed with a chair, was fighting manfully. DENVER blazed away with his revolver till shot through the fleshy part of the thigh, and knocked down by blows upon the head from rifles in the hands of prisoners, he then used up two heavy wooden-seated chairs and knocked down several of the prisoners, notwithstanding that they were constantly firing at him. Besides having all this lively fighting on his hands, DEADMAN was obliged to stop and push the ladies back into the dining-room and lock them in, as they had crowded into the midst of the fray, and were in danger of being killed. DEADMAN fought like a hero, but was at last knocked senseless, when the prisoners got out into the yard. His heroic conduct doubtless saved the life of the Lieutenant Governor, and was the theme of universal praise in this city as soon as it became known. All accounts of the affair condemn in the strongest terms the conduct of the Deputy Warden, ZIMMERMAN. He is said to have been lying asleep in the room in which the prisoners broke through the ceiling. He left, and as we hear nothing further of him, it does not appear that he participated to any considerable extent in the fight.

IN THE YARD.

It being Sunday and the prisoners under lock and key, no guards were on the outer wall, and but few of the officers were under arms, most of them being outside the building and unable to get at the armory after the alarm was given. F. M. ISAACS, a guard from Gold Hill, was in the yard and had a six-shooter. With this he confronted the prisoners as they emerged from the main building, and the fire became general. ISAACS stood like a stone column, firing steadily into the motley crowd, and receiving volley after volley with the coolest indifference. A ball passed through his right knee, breaking it, and lodged in the rear of his left knee. At this ISAACS straightened himself up, threw the weight of his body on the left and unbroken leg, and fired again. By this time the armed desperadoes at whom he was firing were almost within striking distance of him, were steadily approaching, and as steadily firing at him with six-shooters. Another shot the heroic ISAACS in the hip and sent him to earth. The prisoners seized his pistol, but out of sheer admiration for his heroic courage spared his life. While this was going on, JOHN NEWHOUSE, another guard from Gold Hill, was coming to the rescue with all speed, regardless of danger. He rushed in at close range and opened on the convicts with a six-shooter, his first shot taking effect in the body of E. B. PARSONS one of the Verdi car robbers. The nature of the wound is not known, but it is doubtless serious. NEWHOUSE, the next instant, received two wounds almost simultaneously, one in the back of the head and the other in the back. These wounds knocked him down and rendered him helpless. By this time PERASICH, (a Sclavonian,) a guard from this city who was outside of the prison-yard and unarmed, had run into the Warm Springs Hotel and procured a five-shooter. With this he rushed into the yard and commenced firing. Three of his shots, he is certain, took effect, as he saw as many men squirm and stagger as he fired. As he fired the fourth shot he received a ball in the left hip, which passed forward and downward through the groin and lodged half way down the thigh and between the femoral artery and the bone. His wound is a serious one, but not fatal unless the artery is injured. The shot disabled him, and left him helpless near the prison door. MATT PIXLEY, one of the proprietors of the Warm Springs Hotel, and one of the noblest young men of the country, hearing the firing, and imagining the cause, seized a six-shooter, and in company with PERASICH, rushed into the prison yard to assist the officers. The convicts were still inside the guard room, firing through the main door of the building at ISAACS, NEWHOUSE and PERASICH. PIXLEY rushed up to the window and commenced firing at the prisoners inside, when CHAS. JONES, a ten-year young man from White Pine, fired at him through the window. The ball, probably from a Henry rifle, carried away two panes of glass and struck PIXLEY, R. W. BERGERSER, barkeeper for PIXLEY, also rushed into the fray. Another guard, a little Frenchman, (whose name, we regret to say, we have been unable to learn, fought heroically to the last, and escaped without a scratch. He fired a number of shots—all he had—and then rushed into the crowd and dealt many telling blows. This he kept up until the prisoners were outside the outer wall, regardless of the shower of shots that whistled about him and cut his clothes into shreds.

THE WOUNDED—THE PURSUIT.

Dr. LEE went to the prison to attend the wounded officers—all the wounded prisoners having been carried away by their comrades. He found that, in addition to his other wounds, Lieut.-Gov. DENVER had received a shot in the right hip, which passed in the direction of the spine and lodged near the spine. Dr. LEE extracted the ball and brought it to town. Dr. WATERS dressed the wound of PERASICH, who was brought to town, but was unable to find the ball. HENRY S. PHILLIPS was at the prison in a buggy when the firing commenced, and drove rapidly into town to give the alarm. Sheriff SWIFT and twelve or fifteen men started immediately, but were too late to prevent the escape. Twenty-nine prisoners left, the balance remaining inside the building. Of those who escaped, twenty-two marched off in a body, two abreast, and passing nearly due east to the high ridge beyond the prison, turned to the right and around the range. As soon as the extent of the break was known, H. BELKNAP, Private Secretary of Gov. BRADLEY, (his Excellency being absent,) telegraphed to Gen. BATTERMAN at Virginia to call out the organized militia and come immediately. The dispatch was sent at 7 o'clock, and the troops arrived in less than three hours afterward. Meantime the State Armory was brought into requisition, E. B. RAIL furnishing ammunition, and a large force of citizens was soon under arms. A portion of this force was dispatched to the State Prison to guard against an attack from the insurgents, and others were detailed to patrol the city. Mr. BLOUNT, of Lake Valley, at 9:30 was dispatched for Genoa to alarm the people, but when two miles out he was stopped by the convicts, only two of whom he saw, when he wheeled and made his escape, one of the convicts snapping a cap at him as he wheeled. Major-Gen. VAN BOKKELEN came down with the troops, which consisted of twenty-seven men of the National Guard, under command of Capt. C. C. BATTERMAN and First Lieut. JAMES LEAMAN, and fifteen men of the Emmet Guard, under command of Capt. RICHARD ARNOLD and Second Lieut. WILLIAM NOONAN. The prisoners took with them two Henry rifles, four double-barreled shot-guns, five six-shooters, and between 2,500 and 3,000 Henry rifle cartridges.

NAMES OF THE ESCAPED.

Following is a list of those escaped, together with the name, county sent from, and term of sentence of each respectively:

Name.	Age.	County.	Term.
Frank Clifford	30	White Pine,	10
J. B. Roberts	18	Washoe,	10
Pat. McCue	35	White Pine,	7
David Lynch	24	White Pine,	3
E. Ingram	28	Nye,	20
E. B. Parsons	20	Washoe,	20
John Burke	—	Esmeralda,	3
Tom Heffnan	35	Elko,	99
Wm. Russell	31	Storey,	6
George Roth	23	Washoe,	25
Ed. Bigelow	29	White Pine,	5
Chris. H. Blair	29	Storey,	5
J. G. Watson	38	Elko,	25
Thomas Flynn	31	Washoe,	15
Thomas Ryan	26	Lander,	10
Charles Jones	22	White Pine,	10
T. Cockerell	35	Washoe,	22
Pat. Burley	32	Ormsby,	5
John Squiers	38	Washoe,	23½
M. Pruitt (colored)	21	Douglas,	5
Wm. Willis	24	Storey,	21
J. E. Chapman	26	Washoe,	18
Leander Morton	—	Elko,	30
Wm. McNamara	30	Storey,	13
Wm. Forrest	22	Storey,	5
Dan. Baker	—	Elko,	30
Thomas Carter	—	Elko,	10
John I. Jacks	—	Lincoln,	7
Moses Black	—	Lincoln,	7

Of these, as desperate a gang of outlaws as ever faced the sun, CLIFFORD is doubtless mortally wounded, as HENRY, the French guard, heard him say, as he left the gate, "I am dying."

PARSONS is also believed to be badly wounded, while from eight to ten of the others have wounds the character of which is unknown.

Those of the prisoners that escaped took with them an ax and a pick to be used in breaking off their irons. Some of them may have succeeded in getting their irons off with these tools, but six of them went to the blacksmith-shop at the Mexican dam, and compelled the blacksmith to cut off their irons, also to dress the wound of one of their number who was shot in the leg.

THE COMING GRAND DUKE.

The Yacht Clubs to Join in His Reception—The Seventh Regiment Tenders its Services as a Guard of Honor—Parade of the Firemen—Prince Alexis' Apartments in New-York—When He Will Arrive.

As the time for the arrival of the young Russian Grand Duke and his fleet of war-vessels approaches, the interest in the event perceptibly increases. The Executive Committee for the reception of the Imperial sailor have at last definitely settled the programme which will be pursued, and the work is being conducted with all the energy possible. The arrangements for His Imperial Highness' reception, it is safe to say, are on a scale of magnificence never before witnessed in this country, and from all parts of the land through which the Imperial party propose to travel, tidings have been received of extensive preparations being made to whoole them. At New-York, of course, the most imposing spectacle will be the reception of the Russian Squadron in the Lower Bay, which will be participated in by the United States Naval Squadron of reception, the fleets of the combined yacht clubs in these waters, consisting of the New-York, the Brooklyn, the Atlantic and Bayonne Clubs, and the steamers of the Committee of Reception. The combined yacht fleets will form in two divisions of escort on the starboard and port side of the Russian Squadron as it steams up toward the City, convoyed by the United States men-of-war, the steamers of the Committee of Reception, and an immense fleet of excursion-boats, containing invited guests. The starboard division of the yacht squadron will be commanded by Commodore J. G. BENNETT, Jr., and the port division by Vice-Commodore WILLIAM P. DOUGLAS. If the wind should prove unfavorable, the yachts will be towed. It is intended that all the vessels in port will be decked with bunting, and every effort is being exerted to make the picture in the Harbor as grand and as gorgeous as can well be conceived. The Seventh Regiment National Guard have tendered their services to the Committee on Military Escort, Gen. ASPINWALL, Messrs. HOWES and MONTGOMERY; but it has not been positively determined whether a few of our crack regiments, such as the Seventh, the Ninth, the Twenty-second, the Seventy-first, the Twelfth and Sixth will be selected to escort the Grand Duke to his hotel upon landing at the Battery, or whether the whole First Division of the National Guard will be ordered out. At any rate, the Grand Duke has expressed a desire to witness a review of our citizen soldiers, and it is more than likely that his wish will be gratified in a splendid military display. An entire division of the Steam Fire Department will parade during the sojourn of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, but it has not been definitely settled yet whether the firemen will appear on the day of the reception with the military or be made a distinct feature on some future occasion. No formal visit will be paid to the Navy-yard, but the Prince and his suite will include it in their round of visits on the day when their excursion is made to the public institutions up the East River. An entire day will be devoted to the fortifications in the Harbor. The trip up the Hudson River to the Highlands and West Point will be an important feature. The Grand Duke, in charge of the Reception Committee, will embark at 9 A. M. for West Point, where His Imperial Highness will review the cadets, after which a collation will be spread either at the quarters of the commandant of the post, or at Cozzens' Hotel, the party returning to the City by 7 o'clock in the evening. The breakfast at Jerome Park will be one of the most elegant and interesting incidents of the Grand Duke's visit, and extensive preparations are being made to give it all the éclat it should deserve. The grand banquet and ball at the Academy of Music, it is expected, will be the crowning act of hospitality extended to the young sailor. No expense has been spared to make it the most gorgeous spectacle that has ever been beheld at the Academy, and from the invitation list now being made out, there is every reason to believe that the ball and banquet will be graced with the presence of our most distinguished Metropolitan belles. The Russian Minister thinks that the Grand Duke will not remain over twenty-four hours in New-York immediately after his arrival, but will proceed at once to Washington to pay his respects to the President of the United States. While in Washington the Prince and his suite will occupy the residence of the Russian Minister, which is being thoroughly renovated and embellished for his reception. Returning to New-York, after an absence of three or four days, the Imperial party will complete the round of festivities already marked out for them. The entire southern portion of the Clarenden Hotel has been rented by the Russian Minister as the abode of the Grand Duke and party during their stay in New-York. The wing of the building which has been selected was once an elegant private residence, the last that was added to the Clarendon when it was enlarged. It is located in such a manner as to be made entirely separate from the other part of the hotel, giving the Imperial visitor and his suite apartments quite as gorgeous and exclusive as they could wish. The Russian Squadron left Falmouth, England, yesterday, and as the voyage across the Atlantic at this season of the year is generally a long one, even to our fast-sailing clippers, owing to the prevalence of heavy westerly winds, it is not very likely that the fleet will sight Sandy Hook before the 15th or 20th of October. The Russian Minister is inclined to think that the later date will probably be the time of the arrival of the distinguished visitors.

Imported Novelties at Lord & Taylor's.

A private view of certain novelties in the cloak and suit department was obtained at LORD & TAYLOR'S store, corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street, yesterday. The cloaks are of the richest material and of most elaborate finish, and would be pronounced perfectly charming by any lady of taste who examined them. The style is longer than last season, and the facings are of deep polonaise and jet. Some are trimmed with Russian sable, and the velvet cloaks range in price from $150 to $250. The suits are elegant and costly, and many are from designs by WORTH, the celebrated man milliner, of London. One suit consists of a royal purple velvet of most elaborate workmanship and trimming, valued at $500; another was a black silk with velvet trimming, $475; a suit of peacock green, with peacock-feather trimmings, $600; apple-green dresses, $450; tea-rose evening dress, $600; another of similar material, $650; a turquois blue, $550; a peach-blossom silk, $665; a dove-colored silk, $450; magnificent bridal suits, with a train four a half yards long, and trimmed with orange flowers, $600; white tarletan suits ranging from $65 to $100. The department was visited by a large number of ladies during the day, and some of the visitors obtained the privilege of purchasing dresses which were on exhibition. The most elegant costumes found purchasers before they had been on exhibition two hours.

The Bonard Contested Will Case—Interesting Testimony Taken Before the Surrogate Yesterday.

Another hearing in the Bonard contested will case, took place yesterday before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, and three witnesses were examined on behalf of the contestant as follows:

FREDERICK MERMOUD, a former witness recalled, testified that he had known LOUIS BONARD, the testator, for some fifteen years prior to his death; had boarded with him in Leonard-street; that in a conversation once had with deceased, testator told him he came from Rouen, France, in 1849; his father died when he was two years old, and he was educated at his mother's expense; his mother gave him money when he came to this country; testator further said he was sixty-two years of age, and that he was born in Rouen, and also remarked that he lost 30,000 francs in the French troubles of 1848; witness recognized a photograph of deceased as one given to him by testator a short time before his death; Mr. BONARD, he said, was fortunate with but few people; he lived economically but was considered well off; he lost $10,000 at one time by BEBEE'S failure; he also at one time kept a keg of gold under his bed, but an attempt having been made to rob him he sent it to a bank, and subsequently disposed of it, with the proceeds buying a house in Walker-street; testator while he lived in Leonard-street worked on models of a hat and a brick machine, which he had invented.

EARNEST PARISOT testified that he was an old friend of testator; BONARD had but few intimates; he himself never talked much with him on private matters, but he had heard him say he was born in Rouen and had a sister living there; the testator, he added, was an atheist, an enemy of Catholicism, and an earnest believer in Metempsychosis, claiming that after death the soul of man passed into the body of an animal; when conversing on these matters, deceased used to become very violent and irrational; he had made his money, witness once heard him say, in trading with Indians in Nicaragua.

The testimony of JEAN AIME BERGER, the third witness, was of no material importance, except that testator once told, in reply to a question as to what he was going to do with his money when he died, that he should leave it to some house of benefaction for the poor; witness had said he was a retiring, sober individual and lived like a working man; had never known him to ask any one into his room.

During the hearing Mr. BERGH was in Court and watched the proceedings with interest. Mr. LEON ABBOTT appeared in the case, yesterday, as counsel for A. H. CAMPBELL, a legatee under a former will. At the conclusion of the evidence taken, of which the above is a summary, after some debate between counsel on the question of delay, the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

CORONER CASES.

The Inwood Affray—The Bowery Death and the East Houston-Street Homicide.

Several important cases were concluded yesterday by the Coroners of homicides and a suicide, of which the leading facts have heretofore been published in the TIMES. The case of most interest as to new facts was an ante-mortem examination by Coroner HERRMAN of THOMAS MALONEY, taken at the residence of the injured man at Two Hundred and Sixth-street and Twelfth-avenue. From the statement made by MALONEY, it appeared that some days ago one of his boys was arrested at the instigation of one CHARLES MURRAY, from which circumstance a feud began between them. On Monday they met, and after angry words had passed, MALONEY struck MURRAY under the ear with his fist, and the latter then stabbed MALONEY twice in the breast and once in the abdomen, inflicting wounds which it is believed will prove fatal. After hearing this statement, the jury impaneled by Coroner HERRMAN rendered a verdict against MURRAY, who was thereupon committed to the Tombs, to await the result of the injuries.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case of Mrs. ANN MONAHAN, who was found dead on Sunday last in her room, at No. 23 Bowery, under circumstances that caused a suspicion that her death had been accelerated, if not caused, by her husband, SYLVESTER MONAHAN. The testimony showed that both deceased and her husband had been of intemperate habits; that they had lived unhappily together, and that he had beaten her some time ago. Death had been caused by a rupture of the spleen, which might have been received from a fall, and as there was no testimony to show that Mrs. MONAHAN had lately used any violence toward her, an open verdict was rendered, and he was discharged from custody.

An inquest was also held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of JOHN STARCK, late of No. 196 Orchard-street. The evidence showed that deceased, who was under the influence of liquor, when passing the premises of PHILIP WENTZEL, No. 273 East Houston-street, upset some milk cans, and angry words ensued between him and WENTZEL in consequence. Finally WENTZEL gave the other a push, which caused him to fall to the sidewalk, by which he received a concussion of the brain which ended in death. The jury found that the assassin had not intended to cause death or do great bodily harm, and WENTZEL was discharged from custody with an admonition to be more careful in the future.

The O'Brien Homicide—Foley Committed for Trial.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of JOHN J. O'BRIEN, who was stabbed on Sunday last at his residence, No. 153 Elm-street, by DANIEL FOLEY. JAMES O'BRIEN testified that at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning he heard FOLEY enter the room he occupied. The latter said, "Good morning, FOLEY; I see you are very full." FOLEY made some remark, and presently began abusing the O'BRIENS, when deceased got up and entered the room of FOLEY, saying he did not want to hear any insulting remarks about his relatives. FOLEY made some reply, when deceased struck him in the face with his open hand, and FOLEY fell over upon the bed. O'BRIEN then struck him again, FOLEY saying, "JOHN, don't do that," and O'BRIEN answering that if he were not an old man he would break his nose. Witness and deceased then went to bed, and FOLEY left the house, but returned in ten or fifteen minutes. He entered his room and called several times for O'BRIEN to come out of his room. FOLEY then went off upon the landing, where he threatened to fix O'BRIEN on the next day. Deceased got out of bed and went out upon the landing, where a scuffle ensued between the two men, which lasted until witness heard deceased cry out that he was stabbed. Witness ran out and struck FOLEY one or two times on the head with his club, and then running out found his wounded brother on the corner of Centre and Grand streets. He died soon afterward. This testimony was corroborated in its main points by that of other witnesses, and Dr. CUSHMAN having testified that a stab-wound to the heart was the cause of death, the case was given to the jury, who rendered a verdict against FOLEY. The accused, who is nearly sixty years of age, claimed that he used the knife in self-defense, and was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Saloon Murder—Verdict Against Wilke for Killing Wucherer.

Coroner HERRMAN held an inquest in the case of RUDOLPH WUCHERER, who died from a stab wound in the left thigh, inflicted by PHILIP WILKE, at No. 419 Tenth-avenue. PHILIP ELLE testified that deceased requested him and FRANK WEISS to go to WILKE'S saloon, and see if a girl he knew was there. They went to the saloon, and asked Mrs. WILKE if the girl AMELIA was there, and were told that she had just left. They then returned to the boarding-house of deceased, and reported the fact to him, and he then proposed that they should all go down to WILKE'S, and see why he had called deceased a vagabond. When they entered the saloon WILKE was sitting at a table, and Mrs. WILKE also was in the saloon. ELLE asked for wine, but WILKE saying he had none, soda-water was asked for, and the three men sat down at a table. Mrs. WILKE called WEISS out to the kitchen, and when he returned deceased called for more sodas, which were served by WILKE. Deceased asked whether he owed for anything else, and WILKE answered in the negative, and deceased then asked why WILKE had called him a vagabond. WILKE denied that he had applied the name to him, but WUCHERER said he could pr

enr Government employing the services of its own citizens in the transaction of its business, and pronouncing the compliment to the firm of CLEWS & Co. well merited.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will pay the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company due Oct. 1, 1871, on and after that date.

The week's receipts of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $5,232,676.

The Coal Trade.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal trade of the week:

"The anthracite Coal trade continues active, though without any special feature during the past week. The difficulties that have for a week or two past threatened another suspension in the Schuylkill mining regions in consequence of what is known as the 'Thomas defection,' have been pretty much adjusted, and work is now about as general as usual. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company give notice that they will sell on Wednesday, 27th inst., by auction, 130,000 tons of the various sizes of Scranton coal, for delivery at Elizabethport during the month of October. The following is an abstract of the business of the leading carrying companies for the week ending on the 16th inst.: The Reading Railroad Company reports a tonnage of 162,904 tons, and for the year 4,264,197 tons, against 3,086,575 tons to the corresponding date last year—showing an increase of 1,177,622 tons. The shipments by the Schuylkill Canal for the week were 83,807 tons, and for the season 681,137 tons, against 386,932 tons to same date last year, showing an increase of 414,204 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week reports a tonnage of 112,230 tons, and for the year 2,165,586 tons, against 2,826,640 tons to corresponding date last year, showing a decrease of 707,616 tons. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad reports a tonnage for the week of 63,429 tons, and for the year 1,022,884 tons against 1,786,666 tons to corresponding date last year—a decrease of 763,781 tons. The tonnage from Shamokin for the week was 10,705 tons, and for the year 452,243 tons, against 329,551 tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 122,391 tons. The shipments by the Lehigh Navigation and the tonnage over the Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey for the week was 64,257) tons, and for the season 1,274,453 tons, against 1,206,134 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 68,318 tons. Included in the above tonnage for the week 33,187 tons were by the canal, and for the season 413,173 tons, against 478,196 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 65,023 tons. The Pennsylvania Coal Company reports a tonnage for the week of 25,379 tons, and for the year 446,116 tons, against 823,782 to corresponding date last year—a decrease of 377,666 tons. The Delaware and Hudson Company reports a tonnage for the week of 58,162 tons, and for the year 1,090,735 tons, against 1,760,776 tons to same time last year, showing a decrease of 670,041 tons. Adding to these reports the production of some other sources of small supply of coal, and deducting the tonnage doubled on different roads, we find the anthracite tonnage for the week ending with the 16th inst. amounted to 462,742 tons, and for the year to 9,507,220 tons, against 11,372,114 tons to the same date last year, being a decrease in the tonnage of anthracite coal of 1,774,894 tons. The production of bituminous coal for the week was 48,769 tons, and for the year 1,582,244 tons, against 1,157,182 tons to corresponding time last year, an increase of 405,062 tons. The total production of all kinds of coal for the week was 511,511 tons, and for the year 11,159,464 tons, against 12,429,296 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of 1,309,832 tons. Rates of freight to all points have materially advanced, and closed strong, as follows, up to Saturday last, the 23d inst.: Bath, Gloucester, Quincy Point and Salem, $2 35, Portland $2 25, Winterport, $2 30, Braintree $2 70, Boston $2 25@ $2 40, Chelsea $2 25, Cambridgeport $2 30, Hyannis $2 40, New-Bedford $2, Roxbury $2 63, Somerset and Fairhaven $2 05, East Greenwich and Newport $2, Providence $1 95@$2, Hartford $2 25, New-Haven $1 85, Bridgeport $1 70, Hudson $1 85, New-York $1 40@$1 55, Washington $1 10, Norfolk $1 15, Petersburg $1 90, and Richmond $1 75. The following were the prices of Coal by the cargo for the week ending Sept. 22, 1871, at Port Richmond: For Schuylkill Red Ash $5 50@$5 75, White Ash, Lump and Steam-boat $4 50, Broken $4 90@$5, Egg $5@$5,25, Stove $5 25@$5 50, and Chestnut $5 75@$3 90. Shenandoah Broken and Egg $5 25, Stove $5 50, and Chestnut $3 90."

Produce Receipts at Tide-Water.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley left at tide-water during the third week in September, in the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour. Bbls.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.
1870	3,100	307,700	102,700	53,000
1871	4,400	995,400	899,400	117,300
Dec.	4,700	Inc. 687,700	Inc. 796,700	Inc. 64,300

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d inst., inclusive, during the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour. Bbls.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.
1870	277,400	9,877,300	3,267,200	1,197,800
1871	156,600	10,871,400	15,472,300	227,900
Dec.	118,400	Inc. 1,094,100	Inc. 12,135,100	Dec. 49,800

The increase in the receipts of Barley, of the new crop, is 91,800 bushels. By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 100,420 barrels Flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of September in the years indicated:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Canal opened	May 6.	May 10.	April 24.
Flour, bbls	336,900	277,400	159,000
Wheat, bushels	11,340,000	9,877,300	10,974,400
Corn, bushels	4,432,100	3,267,200	15,472,300
Barley, bushels	26,400	177,800	227,900
Oats, bushels	2,120,100	3,642,800	2,479,100
Rye, bushels	231,200	343,100	405,000
Malt, bushels	184,300	538,400	767,600
Feed, lbs	7,306,800	7,718,400	5,028,000

—*Albany Argus.*

The New-Bedford Oil Trade.

SPERM—Continues in good request, with sales of 1,850 barrels in parcels, for manufacture, and 300 barrels for export, on private terms.

WHALE—Is in good demand, with sales of 1,100 barrels Northern, in parcels, at 55 cents; 130 barrels Northern, at 56 cents, 650 barrels Coast and Northern, 500 barrels South Sea, and 130 barrels Humpback, on private terms, all for manufacture.

WHALEBONE—Sales in New-York of 10,000 pounds Arctic, mostly for export, at 80 cents, gold, and 5,000 pounds Arctic for home use, at 89 cents, currency, per pound.

IMPORTS OF SPERM AND WHALE OIL AND WHALEBONE INTO THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 25, 1871:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
New-York.			
Steamer San Francisco	335	.....	.....
Provincetown.			
Schooner Gracie M. Parker	70	240	.....
Total	405	240	.....
Previously	36,523	68,300	603,333
From Jan. 1, to date	37,228	68,540	606,386
Same time last year	47,207	66,371	543,718
Exports for the week ending Sept. 25, 1871	442	.....	981
Previously	16,604	16,490	344,542
From Jan. 1, to date	17,046	16,490	345,523
Same time last year	13,025	9,620	2,7,490

—*Whalemen's Shipping List, Sept. 21.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

No. 27 PINE-STREET,

Offer for sale, at 90 cents and accrued interest in currency, and recommend as an investment of the most undoubted character, the 7 Per Cent. Bonds of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. They have 30 years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, coupon or registered, interest October and April. They are secured by a first mortgage on 220 miles of finished road and 100 miles more in progress, and on a Land Grant of *one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres* of lumber land in Northern Michigan. The road extends from Fort Wayne, where it connects with the extensive system of roads centering at that point, northerly, and having been finished through the rich agricultural region of Southern and Central Michigan, has now penetrated the Land Grant. The lands have been recently put upon the market, and are being rapidly sold. By the terms of the mortgage the proceeds of the land must be invested by the Trustees in the purchase of the Bonds, which insures their constant repurchase from the holders. This Land Grant is estimated to be worth $12,000,000, and is probably more available for immediate sale than any other Land Grant ever made to any company. The whole issue is Eight Million Dollars, of which more than six millions have been disposed of. This road is run as a connection of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has the powerful support of those companies and their numerous affiliated lines. These Bonds have been sold in large lines to the most prudent investors.

☞ JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, 8 PER CENT. BONDS, For sale by W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 *and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at* 97½.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO—FIVE-TWENTIES—CENTRAL PACIFICS.

BANKING OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1871.

Of the FIFTEEN MILLION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. LOAN, but about $4,500,000 remain unsold, and this remainder will be taken up rapidly.

The five years' option having expired on all series of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, except 1867s and 1868s, they are liable to be called in for payment. The redemption of 100 millions FIVE-TWENTIES in coin, and the purchases by the Government during the ensuing four months, with the premium thereon, will release about 150 millions of invested capital, independently of dividend and interest payments, the greater part of which must seek reinvestment.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIXES have absolutely 30 years to run; are especially desirable for steady investments, and can now be bought

17 per cent. less than TEN-FORTIES,

20 per cent. less than FIVE-TWENTIES,

25 per cent. less than SIXES OF 1881,

and are equally sure to be paid principal and interest in gold coin. Their amount is limited by the Trust Deed to $15,000,000. Price (at present) 93 and accrued interest, that is, with coupon attached, payable Nov. 1.

$1,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs today $954 16.

$500 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs today $472 08.

$100 Chesapeake and Ohio Bond costs today $95 42.

Only a small amount of the latter denominations remains, and no more can be made. Bonds are in coupon or registered form, same as Five-twenties.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. BONDS are as safe for investment as Government bonds. Their amount, fixed by act of Congress at $25,885,000, is secured by property worth four times their value; they can only be bought in the open market, and are becoming scarcer in consequence of their gradual absorption by investors here and in Europe; they have a ready market in all the principal money-centres, and have still twenty-four years to run; the earnings of the road are steadily increasing, and will probably reach $10,000,000 for the current year, affording a handsome surplus after payment of expenses and interest. Present price, 101¾ to 102.

When the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is completed, in 1872, and the Bonds are dealt in at the Stock Exchanges of the world, we have no doubt they will be equally popular with the Central Pacifics. Both principal and interest of the CENTRAL PACIFIC and CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, are specifically payable in gold coin in New-York; the interest on the former being paid January and July, and of the latter, May and November, corresponding with the two classes of Five-twenties.

We recommend either of them to our friends and customers with the same confidence as we did the Five-twenty bonds, when we were selling millions of them for the United States Government.

We buy and sell FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, EIGHTY-ONES, and CENTRAL or WESTERN PACIFICS, or receive them in payment for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current market price.

P. S.—Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow Four per Cent. interest.

Certificates of deposit issued and collections made in all parts of the Union.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK,
A. S. HATCH.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	26	Hides, No	423
Broom-corn, bales	16	Hides, bales	803
Bees-wax, pks	4	Leather, sides	15,382
Cotton, bales	3,292	Moss, bales	50
Cotton-seed c'k, bgs	190	Spirits Turp., bbls	603
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	262	Resin, bbls	1,940
Copper, bbls	124	Cut-meats, pks	78
Dried Fruit, pks	512	Grease, pks	90
Eggs, bbls	1,087	Lard, pks	306
Flour, bbls	6,831	Stearine, pks	30
Wheat, bushels	213,333	Butter, firkins	3,696
Corn, bushels	203,227	Cheese, pks	11,951
Oats, bushels	95,703	Tallow, pks	256
Rye, bushels	24,575	Tallow-oil, bbls	50
Malt, bushels	3,500	Starch, boxes	1,280
Barley, bushels	19,360	Sumac, bags	222
Grass-seed, bushels	185	Tea, h. cb. (by rail)	6,135
Flax-seed, bags	1,939	Tobacco, hhds	137
Beans, bbls	120	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	1,191
Corn-meal, bbls	9	Whisky, bbls	516
Corn-meal, bags	630	Wool, bales	27
Hops, bales	165		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Dublin*, for Liverpool—366 pks. Leather, 40,648 bushels Corn, 3 cases Silk, 358 bales Cotton, 732 bbls. Flour, 25 boxes Bacon, 9,700 bushels Wheat, 300 boxes Cheese, 154 cases Rubber, 100 pks. Butter.

By the ship *Freedom*, for Liverpool—400 bbls. Resin, 31 cases Signal Oil, 44,252 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Norma*, for Glasgow—30,591 bushels Corn, 6,000 Staves.

By the ship *Dr. Barth*, for Hamburg—3,825 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Thuringia*, for Hamburg—614 bales Tobacco, 31 hhds. Tobacco, 25 boxes Tobacco, 312 bbls. Dried Apples, 2,025 boxes Dye-wood, 25 cases Sewing-machines, 150 cases Bacon, 100 tcs. Beef, 27 pks. Honey, 250 bags Coffee, 50 bbls. Oil, 15,490 bushels Wheat, 964 bbls. Resin, 250 bags Borate Lime, 150 boxes Clocks, 208 boxes Meat, 72 pks. Whalebone, 2 cases Cigars, 12 pks. Shafts, 99 cases Canned Fruit, 5 100 bags Clover-seed, 30 cases Oil Peppermint, 5 cases Machinery, 150 boxes Spermaceti, 2,000 boxes Extract.

By the ship *Geo. H. Outton*, for Dunkirk—47,069 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Ukraine* for Rotterdam—4,377 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *Selkirk*, for Truxillo—50 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Pork, 75 bales Hay, 8 boxes Axes, 7 dozen Ox-bows, 2 bbls. Oil, 3 cases Lard.

By the brig *George*, for Port Spain—650 bbls. Flour, 250 bbls. Bread, 12,500 lbs. Lard, 50 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Beef, 100 boxes Cheese, 300 boxes Herring, 10 boxes Florida Water, 200 pks. Paper, 200 cases Oil, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 5 cases Tobacco, 44 bales Tobacco, 10 cases Sarsaparilla, 30 cases Matches, 30 puncheons Oil-meal, 702 pks. Shooks, 3 cases Clocks.

By the bark *Magdalena*, for Barbadoes—100 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Beef, 950 bushels Peas, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Meal, 557 bbls. Flour, 500 Shooks, 4 Carriages, 200 bbls. Bread, 200 bbls. Crackers, 100 bbls. Oil-meal, 12 Horses.

By the brig *Nile*, for Para—324 bbls. Flour, 9,850 gallons Oil, 45 cases Biscuit, 360 pks. Paper, 45 cases Matches, 15 bags Pepper, 20 kegs Barley, 30 pks. Axes, 25 boxes Machetes, 31 half chests Tea, 3,700 lbs. Lard, 25 cases Florida Water, 11 pks. Lamps, 6 rolls Matting, 9 pks. Drugs, 100 bbls. Resin, 5 bales Cotton Goods, 5 boxes Soap, 10 boxes Maizena, 10,972 feet Lumber.

By the bark *N. Gibson*, for Melbourne—1,000 boxes Maizena, 15,100 boxes Oil, 31 cases Oil, 275 boxes Tobacco, 31 cases Brooms, 20 cases Clothes-pins, 15 dozen Washboards, 7 cases Hinges, 20 cases Clocks, 2 cases Rubber Goods, 7 cases Axes, 19 cases Nails, 17 cases Spokes, 43 pks. Shafts, 300 cases Bitters, 37 cases Drugs, 87,000 feet Lumber, 70,000 Lathes.

And from Philadelphia, for Liverpool, by the bark *Gertrude*—107,812 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Havana, by the brig *S. V. Merrick*—1,000 gallons (in cases) Refined Petroleum....And by the bark *Bessie North*, for Antwerp—30,702 29-100 bushels Wheat.

COCOA—About 700 bags Guayaquil have been recently placed at equal to 12¾c. gold, duty paid. Market quiet, with 10¾c.@10¾c. gold, as the closed quotations in bond, and for Caraccas, 15¼c., gold, in bond; 220 bags Maracaibo, and 100 bags San Domingo were sold on private terms.

COFFEE—The market, though firm, has been without activity today. At Baltimore, 3,300 bags Rio, by the *Pickwick*, were disposed of on private terms. Of Maracaibo some 3,865 bags have been recently sold here on private terms. Quotations unchanged.

COTTON—The chief feature of the delivery has been for the low grades, which have been quoted firm. Other grades have been slow of sale, and, in the line of Uplands, grades from Low Middling to Good have been quoted off ¼c. @ ℔. Sales since our last 4,272 bales, including 2,940 bales Shippers, 697 bales to spinners, 95 bales to speculators, and 800 bales in transit. For forward delivery the dealings have been comparatively liberal in amount, but at a reduction of ¼c.@¾c. ℔ lb.; sales 15,650 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening for September, 200 bales at 19¼c.; October, 200 bales at 19c., 500 bales at 18 15-16c., 700 bales at 18¾c.; October and November, 200 bales each at 19c., November, 100 bales at 19¼c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 300 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 18¾c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 19¾c., 100 bales each at 19c.; December, 100 bales at 19¼c., 200 bales at 19 1-16c., 1,000 bales at 19c.; January, 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 300 bales at 19¼c.; February, 400 bales at 19 9-16c., 300 bales at 19¾c.; March, 300 bales at 19¼c.; 600 bales at 19 13-16c. And today, for September, 200 bales at 19 5-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c., 300 bales at 19 5-16c.; October, 200 bales at 18 15-16c., 2,900 bales at 18¾c., 300 bales at 18 13-16c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each at 18c., together; November, 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 100 bales at 19c., 400 bales at 18 15-16c., 1,000 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18 13-16c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 19¼c., 200 bales each at 19c., 200 bales each at 18 15-16c., December, 600 bales at 19c., 300 bales at 18 15-16c.; January, 100 bales at 19 3-16c.; March, 100 bales at 19¼c., 100 bales at 19¾c.; April, 200 bales at 19 15-16c.; exchanged, 500 bales, November, for 500 bales, December, even. The annexed quotations of the week show the forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: September, 19.32c.; October, 19.19c.; November, 19.19c.; December, 19.21c.; January, 19¼c.; February, 18.58c.; March, 19.35c.; April, 20c. The receipts at this port today were 3,222 bales, including 737 bales from Norfolk, 740 bales from Charleston, 1,718 bales from Galveston, 15 bales from New-Orleans, 50 bales from Baltimore, and 62 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 5,380 bales, and thus far this week 17,339 bales, against 9,602 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 61,048 bales, against 94,156 bales same time in 1870. The following are the quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Good Ordinary	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Low Middling	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Middling	19¾	19¾	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21¾	21¾	22	22¼

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—There has been a more general call for stock, and values have been, in most instances, well maintained. A cargo of Gran Domingo Logwood has been disposed of on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been quite a brisk movement reported in State and Western Flour since our last, and with lighter offerings, prices have been quoted 10c.@25c. ℔ bbl. higher. The main call has been for Superfine, for shipping extras, and the best known of the Family extras. holders of which have shown decidedly more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,800 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 25; inferior to very good extra State, $6 35@$6 75; very good to fancy do. $6 75@$7 25; sales to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 35@$6 75; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio, $6 45@$6 80 ℔ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl	$4 60@$5 35
Sour Flour	4 60@ 5 85
Superfine State and Western	5 80@ 6 25
Extra State	6 35@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 35@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 8 85
Extra Genesee, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 45@ 8 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@ 8 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 55@ 6 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 8 85
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@ 9 75

Southern Flour continues in fair request at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 1,200 bbls., at $6 70@$7 75 for poor to good, and $7 10@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra. ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 15@$5 40 ℔ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been more sought after at $3 30@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 480 bbls.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been purchased to the extent of 3,000 boxes new at 2 70@$3 75, and 2,500 boxes old at $2 90@$2 95 ℔ box, showing a firm market. Of Valencia Raisins, some 10,000 boxes have been sold on private terms. Currants have been quite active, 3,000 bbls. new having been sold to arrive, on private terms. Other articles rather quiet. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 90@$2 95 for old, and $3 70@$3 75 for new; Currants, 7¼c.@8c. ℔ lb.; Almonds, 14½c.@17½c.; Figs, 9c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 7¼c.@8c.; Brazil Nuts, 8¼c.@9c.; Filberts, 9¼c.@10½c., ℔ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8 50 ℔ case; Sardines, 22c.@22½c. for quarter boxes.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been again active, and quoted firmer, particularly for the better grades of Spring, which have advanced 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, as well as for Red and Amber Western (Winter) and White Wheat, prices of which have shown an improvement of 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Exporters have been comparatively liberal buyers. The milling inquiry has been moderate. At the close, the market, though reported tame, was firm, on reduced offerings of prime samples, for both prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 278,000 bushels, all told, afloat and to arrive, including White Western at $1 65@$1 75, chiefly at $1 72 in part to arrive; Red and Amber Western at $1 53@$1 68, chiefly at $1 58@$1 62 for fair to very good New Red; $1 63@ $1 65 for New Amber do.; $1 68 for fancy Amber do.; No. 1 Spring at $1 53 reported paid, afloat; No. 2 Spring at $1 48¾@$1 52 for straight to choice samples here; $1 50 for choice do. to arrive; White Genesee, $1 69@$1 70@$1 75; Red and Amber, $1 56@$1 64, chiefly Amber at $1 63; Amber Southern, $1 65@$1 69 ℔ bushel....Corn has been fairly active and has been quoted a shade stronger toward the close, on a moderate offering of desirable stock. The trade and export demand have been brisk, and there has been likewise some speculative inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 239,000 bushels at 72¼c.@ 72¾c., closing at 72¾c. for New Mixed Western, afloat; 72¾c. in store; 73c.@73½c. for sumer grades; 73¾c.@74c. for Yellow Western; 73c.@74c. for White Western....Rye has been held with comparative firmness, and has been without activity; sales 3,000 bushels, chiefly at 90c. bushel....Barley has been in more demand at about previous quotations, with sales reported of 30,000 bushels Western at 95c. ℔ bushel. Mr. JOHN HOBBS exhibited today a sample of new crop Canada West, handsome quality, the first receipt of the season....Barley-malt has been in light demand at former figures; State and City, $1 05@$1 35; Western, $1 08@$1 15....Oats have been in reduced supply and good demand at very firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 51c for New Mixed Western, afloat, and 49½c. for ordinary do., in store; 47c.@50c. for New Black; 51¾c.@54¾c. for ordinary to choice New White Western and White Ohio; 51c.@52c. for State, from track.

HEMP—Manilla has been in some demand, and 1,500 bales have been sold at 13¼c., gold, ℔ lb. Of Jute 500 bales were placed at 5¾c., gold, sixty days' credit. Other kinds quiet. We quote: American at $165@ $170 for Undressed, and $255@$280 for Dressed ℔ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ℔ ton; Jute, 5c.@5½c., gold; Manila, 13¼c.@13½c., gold; Sisal, 11¾c.@11¾c. gold; Jute Butts, 3¼c.@4c., currency, ℔ lb.

METALS—There has been less call for Ingot Copper, which, however, has been quoted firm; sales, 300,000 lbs., at 23¾c.@24c. ℔ lb. Iron has been held with confidence, on reduced offerings, but has been less freely dealt in; sales, since our last, 111 tons Gartsherrie Pig, on private terms, the current quotations being $37 50 on a very light offering; 350 tons Eglinton do. at $33@$34; 110 tons Summerlee at $35 50, ex ship; 650 tons Nos. 1 and 2 American Pig, on private terms, the former quoted at $27@$28, and 150 tons old Bridge Iron Rails on private terms. Lard has been dull at old rates. A slow trade has been reported in Spelter at former quotations. Tin has attracted less attention though the advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 400 slabs Straits at 38¾c., good; 12 tons English, part at 34½c., gold; 800 boxes assorted Charcoal Plates, on the basis of $8 87½, gold, and 250 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8 25, gold, ℔ box. Of Zinc 20 casks Silesian were sold at 7¾c., gold.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been scarce and held above the views of buyers, the selling business, though the demand has been fair, on the basis of $3 60 for Strained; sales 800 bbls. at that rate; 1,300 bbls. do., from yard, at $3 55; and 350 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $5 50 @$7 75 ℔ bbl....Tar has been in demand, rending White Western at $1 65@$1 75, chiefly at $1 72 in part to arrive; Red and Amber Western at $1 53@$1 68, chiefly at $1 58@$1 62 for fair to very good New Red; $1 63@ $1 65 for New Amber do.; $1 68 for fancy Amber do.; No. 1 Spring at $1 53 reported paid, afloat; No. 2 Spring at $1 48¾@$1 52 for straight to choice samples here; $1 50 for choice do. to arrive; White Genesee, $1 69@$1 70@$1 75; Red and Amber, $1 56@$1 64, chiefly Amber at $1 63; Amber Southern, $1 65@$1 69 ℔ bushel....Corn has been fairly active and has been quoted a shade stronger toward the close, on a moderate offering of desirable stock. The trade and export demand have been brisk, and there has been likewise some speculative inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 239,000 bushels at 72¼c.@ 72¾c., closing at 72¾c. for New Mixed Western, afloat; 72¾c. in store; 73c.@73½c. for sumer grades; 73¾c.@74c. for Yellow Western; 73c.@74c. for White Western....Rye has been held with comparative firmness, and has been without activity; sales 3,000 bushels, chiefly at 90c. bushel....Barley has been in more demand at about previous quotations, with sales reported of 30,000 bushels Western at 95c. ℔ bushel. Mr. JOHN HOBBS exhibited today a sample of new crop Canada West, handsome quality, the first receipt of the season....Barley-malt has been in light demand at former figures; State and City, $1 05@$1 35; Western, $1 08@$1 15....Oats have been in reduced supply and good demand at very firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 51c for New Mixed Western, afloat, and 49½c. for ordinary do., in store; 47c.@50c. for New Black; 51¾c.@54¾c. for ordinary to choice New White Western and White Ohio; 51c.@52c. for State, from track.

HEMP—Manilla has been in some demand, and 1,500 bales have been sold at 13¼c., gold, ℔ lb. Of Jute 500 bales were placed at 5¾c., gold, sixty days' credit. Other kinds quiet. We quote: American at $165@ $170 for Undressed, and $255@$280 for Dressed ℔ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ℔ ton; Jute, 5c.@5½c., gold; Manila, 13¼c.@13½c., gold; Sisal, 11¾c.@11¾c. gold; Jute Butts, 3¼c.@4c., currency, ℔ lb.

METALS—There has been less call for Ingot Copper, which, however, has been quoted firm; sales, 300,000 lbs., at 23¾c.@24c. ℔ lb. Iron has been held with confidence, on reduced offerings, but has been less freely dealt in; sales, since our last, 111 tons Gartsherrie Pig, on private terms, the current quotations being $37 50 on a very light offering; 350 tons Eglinton do. at $33@$34; 110 tons Summerlee at $35 50, ex ship; 650 tons Nos. 1 and 2 American Pig, on private terms, the former quoted at $27@$28, and 150 tons old Bridge Iron Rails on private terms. Lard has been dull at old rates. A slow trade has been reported in Spelter at former quotations. Tin has attracted less attention though the advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 400 slabs Straits at 38¾c., good; 12 tons English, part at 34½c., gold; 800 boxes assorted Charcoal Plates, on the basis of $8 87½, gold, and 250 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8 25, gold, ℔ box. Of Zinc 20 casks Silesian were sold at 7¾c., gold.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been scarce and held above the views of buyers, the selling business, though the demand has been fair, on the basis of $3 60 for Strained; sales 800 bbls. at that rate; 1,300 bbls. do., from yard, at $3 55; and 350 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $5 50 @$7 75 ℔ bbl....Tar has been in demand, rending White Western at $1 65@$1 75, chiefly at $1 72 in part to arrive; Red and Amber Western at $1 53@$1 68, chiefly at $1 58@$1 62 for fair to very good New Red; $1 63@ $1 65 for New Amber do.; $1 68 for fancy Amber do.; No. 1 Spring at $1 53 reported paid, afloat; No. 2 Spring at $1 48¾@$1 52 for straight to choice samples here; $1 50 for choice do. to arrive; White Genesee, $1 69@$1 70@$1 75; Red and Amber, $1 56@$1 64, chiefly Amber at $1 63; Amber Southern, $1 65@$1 69 ℔ bushel....Corn has been fairly active and has been quoted a shade stronger toward the close, on a moderate offering of desirable stock. The trade and export demand have been brisk, and there has been likewise some speculative inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 239,000 bushels at 72¼c.@ 72¾c., closing at 72¾c. for New Mixed Western, afloat; 72¾c. in store; 73c.@73½c. for sumer grades; 73¾c.@74c. for Yellow Western; 73c.@74c. for White Western....Rye has been held with comparative firmness, and has been without activity; sales 3,000 bushels, chiefly at 90c. bushel....Barley has been in more demand at about previous quotations, with sales reported of 30,000 bushels Western at 95c. ℔ bushel. Mr. JOHN HOBBS exhibited today a sample of new crop Canada West, handsome quality, the first receipt of the season....Barley-malt has been in light demand at former figures; State and City, $1 05@$1 35; Western, $1 08@$1 15....Oats have been in reduced supply and good demand at very firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 51c for New Mixed Western, afloat, and 49½c. for ordinary do., in store; 47c.@50c. for New Black; 51¾c.@54¾c. for ordinary to choice New White Western and White Ohio; 51c.@52c. for State, from track.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HENRY VIII. Leading characters by Miss Charlotte Cushman, Miss Pateman, Mr. William Creswick and Mr. Waller.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lemoyne, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
14th-st., near Broadway.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME and COMEDY. Principal parts by Mr. F. Rogers, Miss Belle Howitt and Miss Lizzie Willmore, Miss Bonfanti and Miss Annie Adams.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Marion and Kiraify troupes.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
OOFTY GOOFT. Leading characters by Messrs. G. Philips, J. B. Studley, Mme. Ponisi and Miss Ione Burke.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LA DAME BLANCHE, (German opera.) Leading characters by Mr. Theodore Wachtel and Mme. Rotter.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES AND COMICALITIES.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE,
23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS,
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
ATHLETIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. Dan Rice, Manager.

The New-York Times,

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year.....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year.....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club).....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year.....50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to Clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and when neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., No. 945 Broadway, No. 263 Broadway, and No. 1 24 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Pamphlet, containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, is now ready. The narrative contains all the information which can be gathered on the subject, with new introduction, illustrations and notes. The pamphlet will be sold at six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On account of the difficulties growing out of the forthcoming election for President in Peru, a revolution is feared....A desructive fire has occurred at Callao, Peru....The *exequatur* of the American Consul at Talcalhuano, Chili, has been revoked....The British residents of Hong Kong, China, petition the Home Government for greater protection....The Russian Squadron escorting Prince ALEXIS left Falmouth, England, for New-York, yesterday.... Mr. JULIUS REUTER, head of Reuter's Telegraph Company, has been made a Baronet.... Mr. GLADSTONE, yesterday, at Aberdeen, made a speech in defense of his Ministry....At a dinner at Hughenden, England, Mr. DISRAELI spoke in flattering terms of the conduct and ability of the Queen....Ex-Queen ISABELLA has called all the Spanish grandees to a convention to effect a settlement between the two branches of her family....Mr. HENRI ROCHEFORT is sick with a nervous complaint....The *Indépendance Belge* is to be sued for libel....Both the Republican and Democratic Parties claim the power in the local government of New-Mexico....By the ruling of the State Central Committee, there is a majority of fifty opposed to BUTLER at the Massachusetts Republican Convention that meets at Worcester today.... The country delegates to the Republican State Convention have determined not to allow the New-York City political difficulties to interfere with the harmony of their deliberations....In the National Commercial Convention at Baltimore, yesterday, a series of resolutions to prepare a memorial to the President, asking him not to declare martial law in South Carolina, unless the responsible citizens refuse to use their influence to bring members of the Kuklux to justice, and an address to people of South Carolina, requesting them to do their duty in the matter, was laid on the table....A Sheriff's party encountered five of the Nevada convicts, who were at large in California, and lost three men in the fight. Two convicts only were seen to leave the field.... "Gentiles," apprehensive of a difficulty, are removing their families from Salt Lake City.... The existence of yellow fever in Jackson, Miss., is denied by the doctors....A ton and a half of gunpowder exploded at Rand's powder-mill, four miles from Newburg, N. Y., yesterday morning, instantly killing AUGUSTUS SCHULTZ, and jarring buildings in Newburg and other places, and causing damage to the amount of $10,000....An opinion was given yesterday by Judge SHIPMAN, in Hartford, that the southern boundary of the State of Connecticut extends to a straight line from Fisher's Island to Lyon's Point.

It will be seen from the dispatch of our correspondent at Syracuse that there is reason to hope for such action in the State Convention regarding New-York matters as will leave no cause for just complaint. The proposition is made and meets with favor to admit both New-York delegations, with half a vote to each member, to recognise the action of the State Committee, and to instruct the Committee which will succeed it to form an organization in the City in which the sincere men of both of the present divisions can take an active part. Such a policy, firmly and discreetly carried out, will remove New-York differences from public attention, and secure a substantial harmony, without exposing the Republican cause to the danger of betrayal by Tammany emissaries. If the Convention can avoid that single danger, it will have a right to ask for the absolute renunciation of all personal interests and ambitions, whether of politicians in office or out of it, and its demand will be unanimously and earnestly approved.

The Era of Corruption.

People who suppose that the present indignation against corrupt politicians has been stirred up chiefly because the politicians in question happen to be Democrats, will find themselves very much mistaken. There are "Republicans" who have applauded the TIMES greatly for making war upon Tammany, because they fancied that it would incidentally result in their own triumph, or that of their faction. If they do not open their eyes to what is really going on, they will be themselves swept away by the tide of public feeling which has happily set in against the schemers and rogues who now infest political life. The fact is, and the sooner the "politicians" face it the better, a very bad time is at hand for all persons who regard political life merely as a means of acquiring money without honestly earning it. There are very stormy days ahead for the black-legs who go about bribing or taking bribes, and we hope to see not a few Republicans wrecked, as well as Democrats. Corruption is now sapping the very foundations of our Government. No political system, however wisely constructed, could long survive the repeated and tremendous shocks which are now being administered to ours. In this City, for instance, government has been for two or three years past nothing more nor less than a vicious despotism. Unless TWEED, HALL, and SWEENY are crushed now, the whole State will fall under the same fatal blight. Democrats ought to bear this fact in mind when they send delegates to their Convention. Are they willing to follow any longer under the banner of convicted thieves? If not, it is their duty to send only their very best men to the Convention, and to take the surest precautions against a stolen triumph of the infamous Tammany Ring.

Any party which now allies itself with corrupt men or a corrupt policy is doomed. The people generally are thoroughly alarmed concerning the ascendency in their affairs of men who have absolutely not one qualification to fit them to be leaders—who laugh at opinions formed on honest convictions, who consider the art of corruption the sole art of government, and who care nothing for country, party, or honor, so that they can secure their own individual interests. Such men as these, elevated to places of power, would bring any country in the world to ruin if they were allowed time enough—and they will ruin this country unless we catch them by the throats and make an end of them. No special charm or talisman can save us from the disasters which inevitably befall a people when they are sunk in an abyss of corruption. We have stood by and allowed the politicians to have everything their own way quite long enough. They have practically abolished Republican institutions in the greatest City of the country. They have made the ballot-box a mere blind for unlimited fraud, divested the people of all power or influence, introduced laws for the suppression of freedom of the Press and of public speech, raised money by millions from taxation and spent it without rendering any account, half destroyed the public schools, and virtually placed the City under mob law. It is all very well to say that this only happens in New-York, and to throw all the blame upon "those Irish." The plain truth is that if Americans took more interest than they do in their own affairs, there would be much less room for the operations of "those Irish," and the race of SWEENYS and HALLS would rapidly become extinct.

The present high state of feeling in the community is an encouraging sign of the approach of a new revolution—namely, the recovery by the people of their rights, and the suppression of impudent usurpers. The day is coming when rascals of either party will have to be kicked out. We have long denounced the Tammany Democrats. We certainly shall not be disposed to spare dishonest Republicans. Such men are not confined to either of the sections into which the Republican Party of this State is now split. But we sincerely believe that the "Tammany Republicans" are worse than any other class, for they are in close alliance with the bitterest enemies which the people have. They will be active in the nominating conventions, and if the people suffer themselves to be deceived by them, the friends of honest reform will have good cause to grieve, while A. OAKEY HALL and his fellow-knaves will have equal cause to rejoice. On the other side of the party, the chief mark of attack appears to be Collector MURPHY. The Tammany Republicans are bitterly assailing him, and the *Tribune* calls him a "thief" and a "swindler." The motives of these attacks is undoubtedly to strengthen the "Fentonites," wreak revenge on the "Conklingites," and hand the Custom-house, with its patronage, over to the former faction. It is one of the most disgraceful, mean, and contemptible squabbles of modern times, and all earnest Republicans ought to unite in squelching it, and driving its leaders and abettors into retirement.

We regret that at such a time as this the *Tribune* should be hard at work creating a "diversion" in favor of corrupt Democrats—and we think it may see some reason itself for distrusting the wisdom of its course, when it observes the avidity with which the organs of the New-York Ring seize upon the articles which are now appearing in its columns. The Ring papers are, in truth, chiefly made up of quotations from the *Tribune*—a striking illustration of the nature of the work which our contemporary is really doing. As for Mr. MURPHY, we look upon him, as we have said, as a mere cypher in this contest, and believe that the real opposition is pointed at Gen. GRANT. It is well known that the *Tribune* does not favor the renomination of Gen. GRANT—indeed, Mr. HORACE GREELEY'S favorite candidate for the Presidency is Mr. HORACE GREELEY, and therefore his opinions about Gen. GRANT'S fitness for office are naturally likely to be somewhat prejudiced. Whatever may be the result of the Fenton-Murphy struggle, we are quite certain that the people will take care to get a higher standard of political life than they have at present. The party which is the quickest to discern that determination, and to base its policy upon it, will very soon rule the country.

Dishonest Republicans.

There are bad Republicans, but when anybody says that there is no difference whatever between the Republican and the Democratic Party, and that one is as corrupt as the other, he proves that he has not learned how to tell the truth. The Albany *Evening Journal* very well points out the real distinction in favor of the Republican Party. It will be remembered that at a critical period of the last session of the Legislature, a corrupt hack of the Tweed and Erie Rings sold himself out to the Democrats, and afterward gloried in his treachery. His name was ORANGE S. WINANS. This year the Republicans of the Second District of Chautauqua have nominated in the place of WINANS, Mr. JEROME PRESTON, an honest and able man. Now see how affairs are managed on the other side. W. M. TWEED has been proved to be a confederate in immense frauds on the public. The proofs of his dishonesty have been placed before the public, and not one of these proofs can be shaken. Yet TWEED is renominated by his admiring constituents, and when he tells them to elect him by a larger majority than ever, they assure him it shall be done. Do not these two incidents illustrate the difference between Republicans and Democrats, where political corruption is concerned?

We earnestly hope to see fiercer warfare than ever waged upon corrupt Republicans. The man BEMUS, who has been renominated in the First Assembly District of Chautauqua County, is and has long been a disgrace to the party. The men who renominated him must necessarily be regarded with contempt by the bulk of the party. These are not the times for men of the Bemus stamp. Such men have had their day, and must now take their dirty hands out of sight. It is the duty of Republicans to abolish BEMUS, and if by any misfortune this duty should be neglected, and BEMUS elected, we can only say that the Republicans will have weakened themselves in the State, and lessened the influence of their protests against Democratic corruption. Any party which tolerated the Bemus class in its ranks would deserve to perish.

Again, it is said that arrangements have been made by Tammany HANK SMITH to have nominated for Senator in the Fifteenth District, JOHN MCDONALD, of Amsterdam, Montgomery County. MCDONALD was one of the Supervisors of that county, and was implicated in the bounty frauds six or seven years ago, and in the destruction of vouchers, which at the time created considerable excitement. He is one of the last men whom Republicans ought to support, and of course he is only to be nominated in the interests of Tammany Hall, whose servant HANK SMITH is. SMITH and his friends, seeing that their milch cow, Tammany, is at the point of death, are trying to save her by creating confusion in the Republican ranks. The *Tribune* supplies the ammunition to be fired against its own party. Men like BEMUS and MCDONALD are to be sent to the Legislature, and Tammany is to triumph yet through the intervention of "Republicans." Must not the people be charmed with such a plot?

We also learn that delegates are secured to nominate for the Assembly WILLIAM CHAPMAN, also of Montgomery County, and a brother-in-law of HANK SMITH. The delegates for both nominations were obtained, as we are assured, through the use of money, supplied by Tammany. And this is only a sample of what is going on in other parts of the State, under the direction of the men who are so dreadfully shocked at the thought of THOMAS MURPHY being Collector, who cannot bear Gen. GRANT, and who are just now in high favor with the *Tribune*.

Whether these schemes will succeed or fail, we cannot tell; but if they succeed, how can Republicans come into Court to bear witness against corrupt Democrats? The party itself will deserve to fall, and if the Convention to meet at Syracuse today is not fairly warned as to the intentions of the Tammany gang, and does not take steps to draw their teeth, it will make a mistake which true Republicans everywhere will bitterly deplore. Republicans must not fancy that they can support corrupt men just because the public are just now very angry with some corrupt Democrats.

The "Respectable Dodge" Again.

Will any decent man dare to accompany the Tammany thieves to the Democratic State Convention? This is the question which every honest man is asking of his neighbor. The thieves have tried the respectable dodge more than once before, and they mean to essay it again. The tattered reputations of their once respectable tools should be a warning to any weak or apathetic citizen whom they may seek to lure to his ruin. For let it be distinctly understood that no man who has any reputation to lose can accept with impunity the position of a Tammany delegate to the State Convention. The whirlwind of public indignation which now sweeps this community can neither be resisted nor diverted by respectable stalking-horses. No, let the thieves nestle with their own. Let them send up a delegation of their flashy and bejeweled thugs, their roughs, pugilists, repeaters, ballot-box stuffers, and their other indicted but never tried criminals. But let decent men beware how they put themselves forward as a cloak to shield these villains from the just contempt and loathing of the country Democrats. The most honored names in our community are to be found in the ranks of the reformers, and the honest Democrats of this City will doubtless be represented by a delegation of their best and purest men. Unless the Convention desires to sink the entire Democratic Party of the State into eternal infamy, these gentlemen will undoubtedly be accepted as the representatives of real Democracy, and the thieves, with all their diamonds and booty, will be thrust out.

Such men as Charles O'Conor, August Belmont, George B. McClellan, Charles P. Daly, S. L. M. Barlow, and other respected Democrats, must not, by their presence in the Tammany ranks, afford the thieves the opportunity for such reasoning as this: "We, common brigands! We, a disgrace to our party, to our country, and to humanity! Nonsense. Look at our associates. How can these accusations be true when we are supported and sustained by such honored names? Look at our delegates. Observe the men whom we have ordered our captains (*i. e.*, pals) in the Assembly Districts to elect, and who are quite willing to be sent by us! Is it not plain that so long as such men are our friends, the opposition must represent either partisan malice or baulked ambition?"

And the argument will be a good one; the trick will be fraught with danger, provided so-called good men can be found who are willing to so disgrace themselves, their families, and their posterity. Let us hope that the day has gone by when those whom the public have been accustomed to look up to with respect and reverence can be flattered, or bribed, or bullied. The man who falls now, falls low indeed. His ostracism will be more than social, more than political. It will be universal. Mark the Tammany delegation. Mark the names, and mark them closely.

The Housekeeper's Pest.

Every housekeeper who reads the heading of this article will know at once what it is about. It is not the grocer, or the baker, or even the plumber. It is not the kitchen-range, or the gas, or the furnace. It is not the children—it's the servants. They who should be a help are almost a hindrance; they who should make housekeeping easy, and who, within the memory of this generation did make it comparatively so, are now become so troublesome, so trying to temper, at once so inefficient and so exacting, that they are driving folk who love a quiet life at reasonable expenditure of money and patience, out of their own houses into hotels and lodgings. Hotels quadruple every ten years, and all thrive: and restaurants multiply still more rapidly, even in the dwelling parts of the town, and the influence most needed in our society, that of home, the family hearth, the family board, is every year becoming less and less, and the chief reason is that young housekeepers shrink from the daily encounter with the pest of the household—untrained, inefficient, untidy, untrustworthy, impudent, extortionate, flaunting servants. They come, professing to cook, when they hardly know the difference between broiling and frying, and if they did, it would be of little consequence; for they are equally ignorant how to do either, and the only stew they are capable of making, is that in which they keep their mistresses. Their greatest skill is in the serving and consumption of butter, milk, and eggs, at the kitchen table; their only manifestation of benevolence, the distribution of alms before the family are down in the morning. Such good nature, and good manners as they may possess, they reserve for their "coosins;" and indeed to whom should not one be gracious if not to one's own kindred? As compensation for all this, they have "no objection" to take board and lodging and anything between fourteen and twenty dollars a month, with privileges of "reception" in the evening, one evening a week out regularly, going to parties in "the season" *d discretion*, (meaning without discretion,) and every other whole Sunday out, when they may be seen issuing from the doors, clad in such amazing apparel as puts their mistresses to shame, if not in one way at least in another.

There is no doubt that all this is very bad in its effect on domestic happiness, and very wearing to the tempers of those upon whom chiefly falls the administration of domestic affairs. To have food ill-cooked and worse served, clothes badly washed, bedchambers neglected, confusion and hugger-mugger, and a general slamming round and wasting of things, and to pay for all this such wages as (with even all allowances made) are paid in no other country in the world, is certainly a sore trial to bear daily. But for all this who is responsible? Not the servants only. The mingled inefficiency and extortion on the part of servants, of which all housekeepers in this country, and particularly in this City, are constantly complaining, is the product, in a great measure, of the inefficiency, the neglect, and the extravagance of housekeepers themselves. Bad masters and bad mistresses are sure to make bad servants, although good servants never make good masters or mistresses. And the faithfulness of a good servant to a shiftless, improvident, neglectful master is one of those exceptional occurrences that serve for a part of the machinery in old-fashioned plays and novels.

Unless the men of mature years, who were born and bred in well-ordered households, are in a secret league, of which misrepresentation is the chief object, the housekeepers of the present generation neglect their own duties, and waste their husbands' money. What they seek is, not to keep house well, but to get rid of the trouble of housekeeping; to do as little housekeeping as possible, and give themselves to something else—occupations sometimes frivolous, but sometimes useful and laudable—but, however useful and laudable, not housekeeping. They are willing to pay, if they can only be rid of the trouble. Housekeeping is "a bother;" and because it is a bother, and therefore needs thought and care, they no longer give their minds to it. The making of a healthy, tidy, cheerful, and attractive house, the contrivance of good and appetizing and economical breakfasts and dinners, is not on their minds. What they would like would be to have breakfast and dinner sent in from a restaurant; but not being able to do that as a steady thing, (for we have the households of those of middling means in view,) they come as nearly as possible to it, by limiting their concern, or at least their action, in the matter to ordering from grocer and butcher, and then ordering the cooking and the serving. This done, and butcher and grocer and servants paid, they regard as the sum total of housekeeping. But it is no such thing. It is only one step, and that a short one, from the restaurant arrangement; and it gets rid almost as much as that would, of all the care of housekeeping, but as the event proves, perhaps not quite all the trouble and bother. Given a community of women who keep house after this fashion, in a country where money is made easily and spent carelessly, and to which untrained servants are imported by the ship-load, and such a condition as that of which New-York housekeepers are now complaining is inevitable. How it might be avoided we may be tempted hereafter to point out, but that cannot be done at the end of an article.

Let Mr. Green Speak Out.

The public mind is becoming confused in regard to the state of the City finances. One day we have the report of the members of the Citizens' Committee, showing the amount of the City and County debt to be over ninety-seven millions, and a few days later the Ring inspires a report that the total reaches only a little over sixty-two millions. On Monday the *World*, in an interval of unguarded candor, admitted the full force of the Committee's figures, and showed that if the present régime remained in power it would be utterly impossible to meet the liabilities of the City during the present year. Yesterday, the *World* responded to the whip of its masters and endeavored to prove that the situation was very encouraging, that the twenty millions of revenue bonds maturing during the next three months, would certainly be met out of the year's taxes, and that an additional eight millions or so would meet all our other liabilities between this and the 31st December. The opinion of the *World* has ceased to be of the slightest consequence to anybody, and its latest revolution of sentiment is only interesting in so far as it indicates the position which the Ring intend taking up in regard to the financial situation into which their stealings have brought us. It is time that all misrepresentations concerning the present position and immediate prospects of our City finances were rendered impossible. Mr. GREEN will be called upon to furnish the money for carrying on the work of departments over which he has no control, and he owes it alike to himself and to the public to let the full extent of the demands which they are likely to make upon him be known.

The existing state of affairs is tolerably simple. On Sept. 14 the City Treasury contained $2,564,306 90. Mr. GREEN has paid nothing out, and his receipts can hardly exceed $100,000. The interest on the funded debt, payable Nov. 1, amounts to $3,700,000. It will be seen that to meet the imperative demands of the public creditors, every cent at present in the Treasury must be retained. The City credit must be preserved at any cost. We cannot afford to have the value of our bonds depreciated by being unprepared for settling day. There are, reckoning Police, school-teachers, laborers, &c., at this moment in the employ of the City, not less than 15,000 persons. Take the very moderate average of $3 a day to represent their wages, and it will be apparent that we are running into debt at the rate of $45,000 a day, or, counting twenty-six working days to the month, at the rate of $1,170,000 a month, on an empty Treasury. Looking no further ahead than Saturday next, how are claims of this magnitude to be met? The Board of Education will then be two months in arrears, the Police salaries for the month must be paid, and there will be requisitions from the Departments of Parks, of Public Works, of Docks, and of all the sections of the City and County Administration who have anything to claim from the Controller's Department for wages during September. Are the hard-worked and not overpaid school-teachers to be asked to wait till Mr. TWEED'S pay-roll receives attention? Must the Police be made to understand that the services of the four thousand laborers whom SWEENY and HILTON contrive to employ at the Central Park are of more importance than theirs? This, obviously, is out of the question. The money must be raised, and if the working staff of the City is not reduced, a sum at least as great must be raised for the single purpose of wages during every month of the present year.

What the people want to have is, first, some light on the composition of the enormous pay-rolls of the City Departments, and second, some information as to the exact amount of money which they are entitled to demand from the Controller's Department during the next three months. The people do not expect Deputy Controller GREEN to bear the consequences of the reckless improvidence and plunder of the Ring. Sooner or later every one in the community must face the plain issue—HALL, SWEENY and TWEED must go out, or we are brought face to face with municipal chaos. There is money enough to be lent for honest men to administer; there is not another dollar to be placed in the hands of thieves. On this the people are perfectly resolved, and the sooner Mr. GREEN makes public the full extent of the financial problem to be met, the sooner everybody will understand how monstrous it is that officials who stand convicted as public plunderers should be allowed to block the whole machinery of the City Government.

A Wondrous Tale.

Sixteen years ago a young Frenchman named GUINNARD left home and friends to seek his fortune. He possessed, it seems, good blood and some ancestral acres, but no money. When considering in what direction to turn his footsteps, he resolved to do something that other people did not do. California and Australia were already too much hackneyed for his taste, and India and China were commonplace to a degree; so M. GUINNARD determined to retrieve his fortunes in the wild Pampas of South America.

By February, 1856, our adventurer had visited many of the southern countries of the continent, had roamed through the Argentine Confederation, the further regions of Buenos Ayres, and other places, but failed to hit upon his niche. Wandering disconsolately about the sources of the Rio Quéquène, he resolved to penetrate into the wilds of the far South. Winter being fast approaching, and the country likely to be most impracticable and dangerous, the felicity of M. GUINNARD'S choice of a home is not obvious. He was, however, romantic, and he fell in with an Italian, one PEDRITTO, who was no less so. The two seemed to have fraternized at once, inflamed by the common object of doing something other people did not do, and doing it in the most fatuous and aimless manner. A casual plunge into the heart of Patagonia at Midwinter, without provisions or means of shelter, appeared to them well adapted to the development of their idea. "We were not ignorant," naively writes M. GUINNARD, "of the numberless difficulties and dangers by which we might be assailed; but, having determined to brave all, we only took the precaution to purchase a compass and a sundial, and to make out a plan of our intended route on which each day's journey was laid down; this done, we started with that confidence with which resolution and hope inspire youth."

With this unique equipment the travelers duly set forth, and came to the grief they thus invited with rare celerity. On their second day out they were deluged with rain and scarified by sharp winds—a condition of things that was kept up for four days. During this time they slept at night on the wet earth, with no canopy save the weeping clouds. "Not a creature could they hunt, not a fire could they light." On the fifth day the sun appeared and the pair dried their clothes, shot some "rabbit-like animals," and eat up what was left of a scanty supply of bread. Thus fortified they pushed on to meet strange and terrible adventures. Once they rested for the night in a cave, where they lit a fire, roasted game, and got ready to sleep. Fairly coiled up for the purpose, "a swelling river poured in upon them." Their retreat was part of a bed of a stream that, rising from distant rains, and approaching by subterranean channels, thus inhospitably burst in upon them. This danger was escaped, but others soon came in its train. No food could be found, and the adventurers were threatened with starvation. In their delirium they "ate the earth," washing it down with draughts of "salt-impregnated water from the pools." This diet seems to have agreed with GUINNARD but not with PEDRITTO, who "rolled upon the ground uttering the most heart-rending cries." Soon the two began to reproach each other for the journey they had taken, and at last came to blows. The grotesquely horrible could hardly have a more vivid exemplification than that of these two lonely men, far away in the wilderness, "mad with hunger and thirst, and flying at each other like wild beasts." After this, they found some roots, and when literally at death's door, the two managed to kill a puma, whose blood they drank raw, and on which they subsisted for some time. A tragic dénouement of this drama was close at hand. The pair were surprised while hunting by a host of Patagonians, and a frightful scene ensued. Seeing that the savages were bent on mischief, GUINNARD and his companion battled to the last. Poor PEDRITTO fell, stoned and pierced to death. GUINNARD fell, too, after shooting several of his foes, but he was only stunned. On recovering consciousness he found himself the prisoner of barbarians in the wilds of Patagonia. There he remained for three years, and his book, which has lately appeared in France, narrates his experience during that dismal period.

The tribe into whose hands the luckless GUINNARD fell was that of the Poynches, who wander on the banks of the Rio Negro, between Pachecho Island to the foot of the Cordilleras. The account of them by their prisoner is extraordinary and, supposing it to be trustworthy, highly valuable. On this point we can only say the author is a member of the Geographical Society of France, and that his English translator, Mr. CHELTNAM, announces his perfect trust in Mr. GUINNARD'S good faith. How he managed to live through what he narrates passes comprehension. He was kicked and mangled, fed on raw horseflesh, made to live and sleep with half-famished dogs, and otherwise maltreated. Yet he survived to produce a book which, with our limited knowledge of the people and regions to which it relates, has signal interest and utility.

MINOR TOPICS.

It must be very satisfactory to the Committee of Seventy to know that a Tammany organization of the Thirteenth Ward has supplied each of them with a couple of henchmen. Whether the 140 propose mounting guard over the meetings of the seventy, or whether they are to confine their attentions to seeing individual members home, does not very clearly appear. One of the orators of last night's meeting credited the seventy with a desire to hang TWEED, HALL and SWEENY. It will, therefore, probably be the function of the valiant 140 to restrain the impetuosity of the terrible seventy, and to be ready with the proper means of restoration should Judge BARRETT, Mr. HAVEMEYER and Mr. FOLEY be found engaged in suspending Mayor HALL from a lamp-post.

An article in another column discloses the present condition of one of Tammany's minor jobs. The Jefferson Market Court-house is begun. Its walls are at certain points eight feet out of ground. The original one hundred thousand dollars voted for its erection has been swelled to nearly half a million. Where it would end if Tammany continued to enjoy its own sweet will, the history of the County Court-house enables us to guess. Just now it is at a stand-still, and the architect, Mr. PRAGUE, is reported to be willing to check further depredations under the pretense of completing it. He would do well to stick to that resolution, if he has formed it. Tammany is doomed, and the men who are to be intrusted with the expenditure of public money in the future will not be of the Tammany stamp. Mr. PRAGUE may be sure of support in any opposition he can make to the progress of a Ring job.

It is highly edifying to note how very solicitous TWEED, SWEENY and HILTON profess to be about the payment of the laborers employed on the parks and boulevards. One would have supposed that the concern of the Ring for the interests of the laboring men would have induced them to leave something out of the thirty-three millions expended this year to pay them with. It is as well that the public should bear in mind that before election time the City pay-rolls are swelled to their utmost limits, and that if thirty men can be kept at a job which one could do, it is twenty-nine votes at the very least gained for Tammany. The programme of the Ring is to frighten Mr. GREEN by threatening him with a demonstration of the laborers whom they themselves have robbed of the money appropriated for them, and then to continue adding to their pay-rolls for the double purpose of creating fresh embarrassment and manufacturing more votes.

From the text of the message of President THIERS, which is published this morning, it seems as if that veteran statesman were playing a bold game for the establishment of a monarchy in France. He makes no secret of his attachment to and confidence in that form of government, and of his intense dread of the "unknown future" that a Republic, fairly established, introduces for his country. Yet in the light of the recent experience of France, it is difficult to see what elements of permanence a monarchy can possess that would not be doubly sure with a really republican Government. It can only enlist the support of a party. There is no profound and lasting monarchical sentiment at the command of any of the several possible candidates for the throne. Whichever one is chosen, he will meet with all the opposition of an elected Executive; and since that opposition, in a monarchy, cannot hope to obtain control of the country by peaceable and legitimate means, it will be continually tempted to resort to revolution. Whatever obstacles to a stable Government would present themselves under a republic will be aggravated by this fact. A monarchy seems certain in France to be only the inauguration of a new era of repression—repression sincerely undertaken in the interest of order, but not the less sure to result in reaction toward violence.

Mr. LOUIS REYBAUD, in a late publication concerning the French Navy, makes explicit statement of what has been more obscurely told before. The supineness of the fleet during the war was a matter of shame to France and surprise to the world. It seems, however, that the ships could do nothing, or, what comes to the same thing, that those who controlled them thought so. Originally they were to have been reinforced by a fleet of transports, and to have operated on the coasts of the Baltic and North Sea. The early military disasters decided the point of sparing troops from the immediate field of war, and thus the project of a maritime diversion went over. It would have been better for their fame, however, if the French naval authorities had made an effort of some kind and failed, than have persevered in an inactivity that must always appear inglorious.

The ladies are carrying everything before them in Australia. In New South Wales the Government has lately officially announced that it will hereafter make no opposition to ladies operating in the telegraph offices. A Melbourne paper says females are to be employed in the Post-office there, and in various other employments formerly monopolized by men, the gentler sex are steadily pushing their way. Opinions may differ as to the admission of women to the learned professions, but certainly there should be no difference touching their eligibility to handicrafts or light trades they are fitted for and wish to practice. There is many a post filled by a male, especially in the sales departments of shops, that might equally well be occupied by a woman, who would thus release the man to follow a more masculine business.

Science again asserts her claims in Paris. The journals there have a fresh sensation in the alleged discoveries of a young philosopher named STANISLAS MEUNIER. He is the assistant of the famed Prof. DAUBREE, and his merits are blazoned by M. GARCEY in the *Gaulois*. The pith of the "discovery" is that in prehistoric times there was a little moon, smaller than the one that lights us now, and that somehow or other it got smashed up. Its fragments, therefore, are spinning about in space, following in a general way their "primitive motions," but now and then, unable to resist the earth's attraction, falling upon it, to the terror of the ignorant and the perplexity of the wise. Thus the origin of the aërolites is made clear, as M. STANISLAS MEUNIER is now prepared to demonstrate. We are sorry to add that Prof. DAUBREE, for reasons variously interpreted, has forbidden the youthful *savan* further access to the collection of aërolites in the Paris Museum.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Forthcoming Republican Conventions.

Prospects for Harmony at Syracuse—Agitation in Worcester Over the Struggle of To-day—What is Thought and Felt in Washington—Miscellaneous.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Country Delegates Opposed to all Contentions—Names of the Probable Candidates—Failure of Newspaper Attempts to Create Trouble.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 26—Evening.—Nearly all the delegates to the Convention which meets at noon to-morrow have arrived in town, and all the hotels are crowded to overflowing. The attendance of outsiders is unusually large. Senator FENTON made his appearance at the Empire House this evening, much to the surprise of all, as it was given out that he was not coming. I understand he said he had not come to attend the Convention, but happened along this way "accidentally," as is his wont. Most of the prominent Republican politicians of the State are on hand, and all are confident of the success of the ticket at the coming election. The contesting delegation from New-York has formed almost the only topic of discussion thus far, and the feeling is nearly unanimous among the country delegates, whether classed as Fenton or Conkling men, that the New-York tribe must not be permitted to disturb the harmony of the Convention. Among the rural delegations are an unusually large number of prudent, able and independent men, who say they care nothing for the squabbles of the New-York politicians over the Federal spoils, that they are not Murphy men and certainly are not Tammany Republicans, and they insist that the State Convention shall not be made the arena for their hostile combats. As between CONKLING and FENTON the friends of CONKLING will have a clear majority in the Convention, and can have everything their own way if they choose, but Senator CONKLING, who is a delegate himself, cordially seconds the efforts of those who are striving for harmony. The New-York trouble will probably be settled by the admission of both delegations, each delegate being allowed half a vote. The action of the State Committee in the reorganization will be approved, and the new State Committee be authorized to perfect the organization in New-York by a union of the two existing organizations on such terms as they may deem advisable in their discretion. On the question of indorsing the administration of Gen. GRANT there will be no opposition whatever, and even a resolution calling for his renomination in 1872 would receive almost unanimous vote and be hailed with boundless enthusiasm. The sentiment of the Convention on this point is so decided and unequivocal that even the Tammany Republican delegation find it necessary to announce themselves as earnest Grant men.

The Convention will organize by the election of Prof. ANDREW WHITE, of Cornell University, as temporary Chairman, and in case Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD is present, he will be made permanent Chairman. There has been very little canvassing for candidates on the State ticket, the New-York contest having thus far absorbed everybody's attention. Caucuses will be held to-morrow morning, when these and other matters will receive attention. Several names have been mentioned for Attorney-General, but the choice will probably be ETHAN ALLEN, of New-York, or Hon. W. W. GOODRICH, of Kings County. Senator THAYER, of Troy, has the best chance for Secretary of State, and ALEX. BARCLAY for Canal Commissioner. For Controller, Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE, of Monroe, and Ex-Auditor JAS. A. BELL, of Jefferson, head the list; while the leading candidates for State Prison Inspectors are W. C. TOBEY, of Columbia County, and THOS. KIRKPATRICK, of Cayuga.

Everybody is in high spirits to-night at the prospect of harmony and good feeling in the Convention, and four-fifths of the delegates condemn in unmeasured terms the extraordinary course resorted to by the New-York *Tribune* to foment disturbance and break up the Convention in a row. Cart-loads of that paper containing the attack on Collector MURPHY have been distributed gratuitously about the streets today, and thrust under every man's nose. Such violent and untimely abuse has had the natural effect of creating sympathy for Mr. MURPHY among those who might otherwise have been indifferent. The double-headed editorial in Tuesday's *Tribune*, insinuating that Mr. MURPHY had brought up a gang of roughs to overawe the Convention, has added largely, this evening, to the general disgust at the course of that paper. If there are any roughs here from New-York, which nobody has yet discovered, they must have come up in company with the Police Commissioners, "Hank" SMITH and BEN. MANIERRE, both of whom are here to look out for the interests of their Tammany employers.

Action of the Young Men's Republican Association—Serenade to Senator Fenton.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Young Men's Republican Association of New-York, of which Mr. SCRIBNER is chairman, held a meeting this afternoon and adopted a resolution proposing that both New-York delegations be admitted, each delegation casting a half vote, and that each delegation furnish three men to the State Central Committee, and those six reorganize the party in New-York City by the 1st of December, 1871.

Senator FENTON was serenaded at the Empire House to-night, and responded by saying that owing to his suffering from a sore throat, he hoped they would excuse him from speaking, but returning his thanks for the honor, he introduced CHAUNCEY DEPEW, who, in a short speech counselled harmony, and attacked the Tammany Hall politicians. HAMILTON WARD, of Allegheny, also spoke, counselling harmony and denouncing the conduct of the Tammany Hall office-holders.

Additional Delegates to the State Convention.

The following are additional delegates to the Republican State Convention today, and they very nearly complete the list for the entire State:

ALLEGANY—Hamilton Ward, Wm. M. Smith, John S. Minard, William E. Hammond, A. J. Wellman.

ESSEX—Robert S. Hale, John Hammond, N. C. Boynton.

GENESEE—Seth Wakeman, Lemuel N. Bangs, William Tuttle, Daniel F. Merrill.

KINGS, First District—John Cashow, John Leary. Second District—B. D. Silliman, Dwight Johnson, E. J. Whitlock, Jesse D. Pitts. Third District—T. G. Moore, F. S. Johnson. Fourth District—James Jourdan, E. B. Richardson, William Atkins. Fifth District—E. D. Webster, D. S. Stewart, R. M. Whiting. Sixth District—John W. Harmon, Jacob Worth, John F. Ames. Seventh District—Samuel T. Maddox, Sigismund Kaufmann, Frederick Cochen. Eighth District—Joseph Wilkyson, Clinton Fordish, George C. Bennett. Ninth District—A. M. Bliss, John H. Van Sicklen, Barnet Johnson.

ONTARIO, First District—Jedediah Dewey, George Loomis, George W. Nares.

OTSEGO, First District—William C. Fields, Benjamin Lattison, David Cribben. Second District—W. C. Fields, David Wilbur, M. H. Matthewson.

RENSSELAER, Third District—J. Thomas Davis, Barent J. Van Hoesen, Kendrick Bailey.

SCHOHAIRE—Louis H. Jackson, John De La Vergne, Edward Gebhard.

TOMPKINS—Milo Goodrich, F. M. Finch, J. Dana Pease, Epenetus Howe.

ULSTER—Second District—Thaddeus Hart, Josiah Hasbrouck, Hector Sears; Third District—William W. Lockwood, John Lyon, John Davis.

WASHINGTON—First District—P. C. Hitchcock, Thomas Stevenson, James S. Smart.

WYOMING—Walcott J. Humphrey, C. D. Farnum.

Official Election Returns From New-Mexico.

SANTE FE, N. M., Sept. 26.—The special counting of the votes shows that GALLEGOS, Democrat, received 7,670; CHEVES, Republican, 5,285; SENA, Independent, 2,534. Four precincts, which have been thrown out for informalities, would probably increase GALLEGOS' majorities. The Legislature stands, Senate—Democrats 6, Republicans 5, Independent 2. The House—Democrats 11, Republicans 11, Independent 4. Both parties claim the power. The Democrats held a glorification meeting a few nights since, at which speeches were made by W. C. RENCHER, Judge BENEDICT and Hon. JOSEPH M. GALLEGOS. The weather is very fine.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Arrival of the Members to the Republican State Convention—Chances of the Respective Candidates—Important Decision by the State Central Committee.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 26.—All the trains arriving in this city today have brought the delegates and friends of the various candidates to be present at the Republican State Convention at Mechanic Hall to-morrow. In spite of clouds and occasional rain, the crowd of citizens and strangers on the streets this evening is larger than was ever known before on such an occasion. The friends of WASHBURN, LORING, RICE and BUTLER have their head-quarters at the Bay State House, the latter three being present in person, while the interests of Mr. WASHBURN are in the hands of prominent friends. The head-quarters of all the candidates have been thronged all the afternoon. Gen. BUTLER has been very active, taking almost the entire charge of his part of the performance. Among the prominent men present this evening in addition to the candidates named, are HARRY JEWELL, Hon. F. W. BIRD, Ex-Attorney-General HOAR, Hon. H. L. DAWES, Hon. G. F. HOAR, and many others. The Committees of Conference of the friends of WASHBURN, RICE and LORING have been appointed to bring about a union of delegates against the forces of BUTLER. WASHBURN'S friends feel confident that their candidate will be finally agreed upon, and will defeat BUTLER in the Convention, while there is considerable talk among outsiders of a final union upon some man not now reckoned on the list of candidates. Mr. DAWES being prominently mentioned. The State Central Committee decided that delegates shall be admitted to the Convention who bear credentials from officers of caucuses held at the time and place appointed by the regular town Republican Committees. Delegates then admitted to be entitled to vote on all questions except that of the regularity of their own individual election. This gives BUTLER the delegations from Ward 6, Boston, from Athol and from Milford. Conceding this fact, the returns, as carefully revised, show a clear majority against BUTLER of over fifty. A Butler meeting was held this evening at Mechanics' Hall, which was densely packed, some 3,000 persons being present. So much interest is centered on the Governor question that the remainder of the ticket is scarcely mentioned. It is understood, however, that little opposition will be made to the nomination of Hon. EMORY P. ALDRICH for Attorney-General.

Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, of this city, is expected to be President of the Convention, as he is a pronounced Washburn man. It is stated that the friends of BUTLER will contest his election to that position, thus making a test question of their strength at the outset. If the present programme is carried out it is expected that the following gentlemen will constitute the Committee on Credentials: At Large—Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar and F. A. Hobart. By Counties—Essex, Hon. Henry Carter; Middlesex, Hon. T. Wentworth; Suffolk, Hon. H. H. Coolidge; Plymouth, William Atwood; Bristol, Thomas Dean; Franklin, Louis Merriam; Hampden, J. S. Loomis; Hampshire, Richard Kingman; Berkshire, Hon. C. J. Kittredge; Barnstable, Jonathan Higgins; Dukes, Hon. Alfred Macey; Norfolk, George F. Woodman; Worcester, Hon. Adin Thayer. It is expected that Prof. CHADBOURNE will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Midnight.—The Committee of Conference of the friends of WASHBURN, RICE and LORING are still deliberating, and nothing outside is known of the result of their conference. Strong hope is expressed by the friends of WASHBURN that the forces will finally unite on their candidate. The Butler men are more confident than ever, and some of his enemies concede his nomination by the Convention.

Half-past 12 o'clock A. M.—The Committee of Conference have just come out, and report progress. The state that no final action has been taken, but that there is no doubt of harmonious action in the morning.

In his speech at Mechanics' Hall Gen. BUTLER repeated his assertions in regard to the management of the lunatic asylum in this city. In the course of his remarks he compared the treatment which he received in this campaign from newspapers to the abuse bestowed upon Jesus Christ, quoting liberally from the Bible, and said he had no doubt that 1,872 years ago they had a Springfield *Republican*. His allusions to the Republican Party, and to its future prospects, were received with little demonstration, while his appeals to the laboring men for support were greeted with much applause. He took occasion to indorse Gen. GRANT, but Gen. HINCKS, who was the next speaker, alluded to Gen. BUTLER as the "future Chief Magistrate of this country"—a sentiment which elicited much applause.

Washburn Hall was also filled with listeners to speeches in favor of Gen. BUTLER—RODNEY, FRENCH and others, being speakers. The much-talked of Butler procession did not take place this evening. Gen. BUTLER was received at the Bay State House at the close of the speeches by a great crowd, who were enthusiastic in their demonstrations.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Interest in the Coming Conventions—Denunciation of Disorganizers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—All interest here is centred in the action of the State Conventions of New-York and Massachusetts, which convene to-morrow. The canvass in the latter State has been watched with great anxiety and interest, and the spectacle of such men as the poet LONGFELLOW and President ELIOT attending a caucus is taken as strong evidence of the depth to which the feelings of the people have been stirred. As to New-York the hope is entertained that a harmonious result may be evolved out of the present condition of affairs, notwithstanding the obstacles which have been placed in the way by the tools of the Tammany Ring. The course of the New-York *Tribune*, yesterday, is denounced in very strong terms by a distinguished New-England Senator, heretofore noted for his partiality to that paper, and all shades of Republicans here unite in condemnation of its reckless and indecent course.

THE PARTY AND THE PRESIDENT

Speech of Secretary Robeson in Philadelphia on Monday.

In his able and eloquent speech in Philadelphia, on Monday, Secretary ROBESON said:

There is one great central truth in government which the Republican Party has established which is worth to the world more than language can express. It has illustrated to the world and established forever the great truth necessary to the success of the Christian political idea, viz.: That freedom and strength are compatible qualities. The Democratic Party has been and is organized in opposition to all this. They still declare and parade in every platform and declaration the principles and ideas from which the rebellion took its origin. They still nourish the root from which the bitter fruit sprung. They still insist in every speech and platform that the results of the great victory are unconstitutional and illegal. They still resist in all legislation every endeavor to carry into effect these results, and to bring about the acceptance of the situation thus produced. By every means in their power (short of the actual continuance of the war) they maintain the conflict and resist the results of victory. They are the hope of disorganizers everywhere. They look to renewing their relations with them in the future as in the past. A single instance of it embodies the spirit of all their action, and will suffice to show how strengthening to traitors and how dangerous to the whole country would be the renewal of their power. See the vote on the payment of Southern claims, where the whole Democratic Senate voted to pay almost the whole rebel war claim. Now then, gentlemen, in questions which involve only forms and methods for the accomplishment of the same ends of conceded propriety, and only questions of administration and policy, there is room for discussion and difference of opinion and practice. But when the question is vital, and involves the very spirit and essence of the Government, and includes the question as to whether the Government shall live or die, then, if there is safety in one opinion and practice, there is danger and destruction in the other. The Republican Party cannot die while this spirit lives, or the country and its interest and the spirit of the Constitution will die with it. The mission of the Republican Party is not ended, and under some form of organization and endeavor it will continue to exist and fight so long as there are principles of civil liberty to be established and maintained and new fields of progress to be traversed.

In President GRANT the great Republican Party has a most complete and fortunate representative. He is one of the men who joined it because of the principles it holds and the attitude it assumes. And he belongs to it not through previous personal or party association or education, but because he believes that its principles represent the nation's safety, development and destiny; and he represents it because in so doing he represents the interests of the whole people. In illustration of his fitness and ability as the head of our Government, I point without distrust to his success in the discharge of every duty which the people have intrusted to him. As a soldier, he redeemed your country and re-established your Government. As a statesman, he will preserve, protect and defend that country and Government, and all that makes the safety and advancement of the one, the dignity and honor of the other.

The ability to command great armies and guide great campaigns has been an index of ability for government since governments began. We are so disarmed by the simplicity of his character that we are apt not to appreciate him; but the mind which alone was able to grasp and control in one harmonious conception the elements of the great rebellion, the brain which alone was competent to conceive in its grand proportions, and carry out in its endless details the great campaign which reached from the Mississippi to the sea, tempered by cool judgment and inspired by unselfish patriotism, and pursuing no policy against the will of the people, may safely be left to administer the settled and defined functions of a representative Government safe from the criticisms of theorists and restless "reformers," or the loud attacks of smaller men who were in the hour of great emergency dwarfed in the shadow of his great genius, or moved as puppets to execute his will.

It is true, as he himself has said, "No man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office without sometimes incurring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration; but he who understands, to conduct the affairs of a great Government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose best interests he has striven to serve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men."

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

Alexander H. Stephens Gives His Views Respecting it—The Repudiation of the Amendments the Sole Hope of the Party.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS gives in a recent number of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun*, a long article devoted to a consideration of the issues involved in the contest of 1872, as he understands them. He says, in concluding:

"The idea has been given out, and repeated again and again, in divers quarters, that the 'new departure' programme is that on which the Northern Democracy are united, and that Southern Democrats should, therefore, cease their opposition to it. To this we say, emphatically, that we are at direct issue with all those who maintain any such position. We should despair of the country if we believed any such thing. This 'new departure' programme is nothing but the work or device of a New-York political ring, composed chiefly of those who never were Democrats, except from necessity. Their main object, as we believe, is success for spoils alone, and not with any view to the maintenance of the liberties of the country. Indeed, upon the direct issue between constitutionalism and centralism we believe they would openly espouse the cause of the latter. To the direct question whether he would support the Democratic candidate upon the Jeffersonian platform of principles, one of the chiefs of this Ring refused to answer, as our readers know.

It is true this Ring, in an evil hour, by their corrupt means, got the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Maine, Iowa and Wisconsin to adopt their scheme, more or less distinctly set forth in all their late State conventions, but we utterly deny that these conventions, by their resolutions, expressed the views of the honest masses of the Democracy in a single one of those States.

We do know that this Ring endeavored to get the Democrats in Congress to incorporate their views and policy in their late address referred to, and they utterly failed in that attempt. We know that they were unable to operate through the State conventions, by the manipulations they could there more successfully practice. But there has been no fair expression of the sentiments of the masses of the Democracy on this subject, in a single State of the Union, as yet. The Democratic members of Congress refused to give the 'new departure' programme their approval. It is, therefore, nothing but bald assumption—a begging of the question—to assert, or argue, as if the 'new departure' is in accordance with the views, generally, of the masses of the Northern Democracy, or ever will be. The masses of the Northern Democracy are as true to the principles of liberty and the Constitution as the Southern Democracy. This is our view of their patriotic devotion to the great constitutional principles involved in the contest of 1872. We believe, also, that they are anxious for unity upon the chief issue in the contest, and have as little disposition to ignore it as we have. Then why should not all—every friend of the Constitution everywhere—unite in laboring and striving, as we, and other opponents of the policy as well as principle of the 'new departure,' are earnestly doing, to bring about a perfect unity of the party upon the only programme which can possibly secure success in the rescue and preservation of our free institutions? While this is an open question, before the meeting of the General Convention of the party next year, ought not every sentinel upon the watch-tower—every organ of Democratic public opinion who does not approve the "new departure"—openly and boldly so proclaim? Is not this the sound dictate of the highest wisdom, as well as the purest patriotism?"

POLITICAL NOTES.

State Senator COMTE, of California, denies that he intends to resign.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention, if full, will consist of 1,105 delegates.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS continues to talk about the Peoples of the United States.

A new candidate for the United States Senate has appeared in California—Gen. JOHN B. FRISBIE, of Solano.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, is expected to address the Virginia Republican State Convention in Richmond today.

It is Congressman GEORGE F. HOAR who has been invited to preside over the Massachusetts Republican State Convention today.

Hon. WEBSTER WAGNER says he has no intention of withdrawing as a candidate for nomination for Senator in the Fifteenth District.

The Buffalo *Express* writes warmly in favor of the nomination of GEORGE S. HAZARD, of that city, for Controller on the Republican ticket.

Secretary ROBESON, Senator HENRY WILSON, Hon. STOCKTON MATTHEWS, and Gen. T. M. HITE spoke at political meetings in Philadelphia on Monday night.

An attempt was made on the night of Sept. 15 to burn the building being erected for a Governor's mansion at Sacramento, Cal. Work was stopped on the building just after the election.

The Republicans of Oswego County have nominated the following ticket: For Judge, C. WHITNEY; for Surrogate, T. W. SKINNER; for Superintendent of the Poor, CARSON WILTSE; for Coroner, LUCIUS STEVENS.

The Richmond County delegates to the Republican Convention for the Third Judiciary District are THOMAS SADLER and GEORGE P. AVERY. The County Convention meets Oct. 9 to nominate county officers.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic paper in Ohio, says: "The effort of HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY to hold on to their places, under the circumstances, is a piece of monstrous effrontery and assurance."

A Newburyport landlord told a party of Democrats, who wished him to provide a supper for ALBERT PIKE on his recent visit to his native town, that there is not money enough in Massachusetts to persuade him to do it.

The Republicans of Albany County have nominated Hon. CHARLES H. ADAMS for Senator, JACOB J. WESLER for County Judge, WILLIAM H. GREENE for District Attorney, HIRAM GRIGGS for Surrogate, and ALBERT C. JUDSON for County Clerk.

The political excitement in Texas is intense, and it is predicted that more votes will be polled at the Congressional election in October than ever before. The discussion seems to be wholly confined to the administration of the State Government, and the result is doubtful.

A Washington correspondent of a San Francisco paper thinks he has hit upon the true solution of the question when he suggests that we should have two national capitals, one on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific coast. This correspondent is in a minority of one in that matter.

The Omaha *Republican* concedes that the new Constitution has been ratified by the people of Nebraska by a small majority, and says that the Republican Party of the State must avoid factional contests, and beware of purely personal ambitions if it would preserve its integrity or its dominance.

The Republicans of Monroe County have made these nominations: For Senator, James H. Kelly; for County Judge, Jerome Fuller; for Surrogate, W. Dean Shuart; for District-Attorney, George Raines; for Justice of Sessions, Henry B. Hart; for Coroners, Thomas W. Morrison, Thomas V. B. Durand.

IRA D. BROWN, of Weedsport, whom the Republicans of the First District of Cayuga have nominated for Assembly, is a physician. He was for many years the editor of the leading Republican daily in Oswego, and has been the Albany correspondent of such sterling Republican newspapers as the Utica *Herald*, Syracuse *Journal*, and Elmira *Advertiser*.

Mr. E. KIRKE HART, whom the Republicans of Orleans County have nominated for the Assembly is Cashier of the Orleans County National Bank, is well acquainted with the people of his district and their varied interests, and, a correspondent guarantees, would under no circumstances become the tool of corruptionists or the instrument of public plunderers.

As already stated the Republicans of the Second District of Chautauqua have nominated JEROME PRESTON, of Jamestown, for Assembly. It is said WINANS was in Sinclaerville when the Convention was held on Saturday, but did not make his appearance in that body. The Dunkirk delegation was pledged to vote for him on an informal ballot, but had no opportunity.

A meeting of the "Irish Labor League," an organization for the protection of American industry, was held in Youngstown, Ohio, on Saturday night, and was addressed by Hon. A. L. MORRISON, J. F. SCHANDLAN, of Illinois, and Major M. BOLAND, of Kentucky. The League intends to hold meetings in the principal cities of the country, and is declared to be in correspondence with 250 towns, in all of which clubs are being formed.

Some California Democrats have held a meeting in San Francisco to consider the advisability of calling an extra session of the Legislature in November, the object being to deprive the people of some of the results of their victory. The new Legislature will meet in December, and the old one has been pronounced the most corrupt that ever disgraced the State. But what care Democrats for that? As it is Democratic it could be used to distribute partisan plunder, and its acts could not be repealed, because the Democrats have a majority in the next Senate.

The members of the New-Jersey Democratic State Central Committee thus far reported are: Burlington County, William P. McMichael; Camden, Thomas McKeem; Cumberland, Charles C. Groscup; Gloucester, Joseph Carter; Hunterdon, Edmund Perry; Mercer, A. J. Smith; Middlesex, Wright Robbins; Monmouth, Charles Haight; Morris, Frederick A. DeMott; Passaic, David Henry; Salem, Albert H. Slape; Somerset, John V. Vegtie; Sussex, Thomas Kays; Warren, Lewis C. Reese. The other counties are expected to report at a meeting of the Executive Committee in Trenton, Oct. 3.

Senator RICE was serenaded in Little Rock, Ark., before his recent departure for Washington, and in his brief response said: "We must see to it that so far as our action is concerned, neither in this State nor in the nation, the high purpose and standard of the party principles shall be lowered or tarnished. The men whom we elect to lead us must be men whose fame will be as bright and unselfish as the party they represent and the platform they stand on. Personal consideration must be cast aside, and men whose records and devotion to true Republicanism no enemy can touch to harm must be placed in the front."

The contest for the Republican nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fourth District has been very animated between Hon. E. H. ROSEKRANS, the present incumbent, and Hon. JOSEPH POTTER, County Judge of Washington County. The Troy *Times* says the delegates have all been elected now, and it is understood that seven are certain for Mr. POTTER, viz.: two from Washington County, and one each from the Counties of Clinton, Franklin, Essex, Montgomery and Fulton. SIX are counted certain for Judge ROSEKRANS, viz.: two each from St. Lawrence and Saratoga, and one each from Warren and Schenectady. The third delegate from St. Lawrence is supposed to be for Mr. POTTER, which will secure his nomination. The Convention is to meet at Saratoga Springs on Wednesday, Oct. 4.

The Chicago *Times*, which is much more truly a Democratic organ than any paper now published in New-York, says in its issue of Monday: "One of the many phases of the Tammany villainy in New-York presents the question: 'Is the Democratic Party in New-York owned by that base mountain of corruption, WILLIAM M. TWEED?' The appearances are that the man TWEED imagines himself to be the owner of it, and that he will make such efforts in the assertion of his title as may lead to violence. Very good. It only remains, then, for honest men who hold that Democratic principles are worth struggling for to accept the issue which the obese villain offers, on his own terms, and trust consequences to God Almighty. Either TWEED must die politically, or the party upon whose neck he has fastened as the Old Man of the Sea must die organically. There is no middle ground. TWEED must die; 'peaceably if he will, forcibly if he must.' But let honest New-York Democracy see to it that on the day when the man TWEED attempts to assert an assumed ownership of the Democratic Party by the invocation of violence, both he and his myrmidons shall meet a doom from which there will be no future awakening."

Local Political Brevities.

At a meeting of the Fourth Assembly District Republican Association last evening, Mr. BERNARD HESS was unanimously nominated for Assembly.

The friends of JAMES O'BRIEN assembled on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, on Monday evening, 25th inst., and organized a campaign club.

Democratic primaries were held last night in the Wards of Long Island City and at Newtown, and delegates elected to represent Newtown and Long Island City, both at the Assembly and the County Convention.

The Eighteenth Ward Andrew Jackson Club held a meeting last evening at No. 230 Third-avenue, ALEXANDER M. CABLE, President, in the chair. Resolutions indorsing Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN as the people's candidate for State Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District were unanimously adopted.

The admirers of Ex-Policeman PATRICK LOGAN met last evening at No. 318 Tenth-avenue. Addresses were delivered in support of Mr. LOGAN's claim to the nomination for the Fifteenth Assembly District. A resolution was adopted by the meeting promising their support to Ex Sheriff O'BRIEN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of JAMES O'BRIEN, in the Twenty-first Ward, was held last evening, at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirtieth street. Addresses were made by FRANK GAYNOR, FREDERICK PURCELL, Mr. WARFIELD, THOMAS FOLEY and Major BUCK, all of whom strongly commended the nomination of JAMES O'BRIEN for Senator in the Seventh District.

The Eighth Ward New Departure Association has passed resolutions "inviting the enrollment of citizens who are anxious to assist in removing that mass of political corruption that has for years been gnawing at the vitals of our Commonwealth, burdening our citizens with fraudulent taxation, and disgracing the honorable positions that their constituents selected them to fill."

At the Democrats' primary meeting, held in Hempstead, yesterday, the following persons were chosen delegates to the County Convention: George Williams, Edin Kellam, Anthony Wight, Sam. McDermott, James More, James McCarthy, H. B. Price. To the Assembly Convention—Stephen Balchirm, John H. Curtiss, John B. Burgess, Oliver Lopher, L. L. Simons, Henry McDermott.

The Democratic Union Organization, of which Mr. PATRICK KEVIN is President, held meetings last evening in the different wards, and elected delegates to the State Convention. Among the delegates are Smith Ely, Jr., John W. Chandler, Daniel F. Tieman, Christian Swartzwaider, Edward Burtre, James Bagley, Arthur J. Delaney, John McKeon, Abram R. Lawrence and Roswel D. Hatch.

A crowded meeting of the Twentieth Ward James O'Brien Association was held at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, last evening. Mr. M. J. MCKENNA addressed the meeting, reviewing at length the frauds perpetrated by the four leaders of Tammany, TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY, and urging his hearers to put forward all their strength in support of Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN in his efforts to reform and for the overthrow of Ring rule.

The following members of the New-Jersey Democratic State Committee have been appointed: Burlington, Wm. P. McMichael; Camden, Thomas McKeem; Cumberland, Charles C. Grosscup; Gloucester, Joseph Carter; Hunterdon, Edmund Perry; Mercer, A. J. Smith; Middlesex, Wright Robbins; Monmouth, Charles Haight; Morris, Fred. R. A. De Mott; Passaic, David Henry; Salem, Albert H. Slape; Somerset, John V. Vechie; Sussex, Thomas Kays; Warren, Lewis C. Reese.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Herr WACHTEL will be heard in BOIELDIEU'S delicious opera of "La Dame Blanche," at the Stadt Theatre, to-night. His next rôle will be that of *Fra Diavolo*.

THE DOLBY TROUPE.

Mr. Santley, Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. J. G. Patey, all numbers of Mr. GEORGE DOLBY'S concert troupe, arrived yesterday by the Russia.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The arrival of Mlle. MARIE LEON DUVAL, by the *Ville de Paris*, yesterday, completes the members of the Italian company engaged by Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH.

THE CONCERT SEASON.

Another popular and brilliant artist arrived from Europe yesterday, to make the concerts of the season even more attractive than early announcements promised. Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI returned by the *Italy*, which steamer, by the way, also brought Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

Miscellaneous.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.

The Paris Pavilion Circus, whereof we wrote when its entertainments were enjoyed in Brooklyn, is now installed in Fourteenth-street, close upon Third-avenue. The beauty and solidity of the structure wherein the performances are given would alone make it deserve a visit, did not the number and talents of the artists, and the variety of the programme they interpret, make the brightness and comfort of the place a matter of secondary importance. As it is, the bill offered nightly, and at matinées every Wednesday and Saturday, could not certainly be bettered. Some capital scenes illustrative of prairie life open the evening, and a medley of equestrian feats, acrobatic acts and comic sketches follows. The buttoute leaping and the deeds on the trapeze—the latter done by young SIEGRIST and the child ROBERT—may be cited as notable features, while a spectacle of rare interest is afforded by Mr. DAN RICE'S showing of a most beautiful and intelligent trained horse. The Paris Pavilion Circus is worthy, in all respects, of its reputation, and we are glad to see that this is increasing by the prestige of a very successful season in this City.

The *Illustrated London News*, just received, contains some very excellent and spirited pictures; the *Graphic* has sundry sketches executed with the usual boldness and strength; *Punch* has several very good hits; and the *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, *Academy*, *Nature*, &c., are up to their usual standard of excellence. All these English weeklies, together with the latest issues of periodicals, native and foreign, are to be had at Mr. BRENTANO'S well-known store at No. 33 Union-square.

WHEN MAY DIAMONDS BE WORN?—The diamond is adapted to all styles of dress. No change of fashion prevents its use. Other kinds of jewelry may be affected. Coral is becoming to the young, but out of place upon the middle-aged; pearls are exclusively the attendant upon weddings; jet, though it is now worn by ladies who are not in mourning, was and may soon again become the synonym of grief, but on all occasions, by all ages and both sexes, the diamond may be worn, and is, at once, the most genteel and appropriate ornament. It is becoming alike to young and old, and is suitable for the promenade, the ball-room, the church, the dining-room, the marriage altar or the deepest mourning. In former articles upon the diamond which have appeared in our paper, we spoke of its value depending upon its color, size and purity; we desire now to recommend its adoption as the most economical ornament, from its adaptability to all styles of dressing. For dress use, a profusion even of diamonds is not in severely good taste, though it may be an evidence of wealth. Diamonds of moderate size are the most beautiful for wear. The largest uncut diamond, weighing 530 carats, which was brought to the King of Portugal from Brazil, and whose value is estimated by some writers at $28,000,000; the famous Russian diamond of 195 carats; that of the Great Mogul, cut, weighing 280 carats; that which was purloined from a Brahminical idol, and was ultimately bought by the Empress CATHARINE for $450,000, an annuity of $20,000, and a title of nobility, are not suitable for personal adornment. They may be valuable because rare, and marks of royalty, but stones of more modest dimensions are more tasteful and elegant for dress purposes. The American is the most fastidious customer for diamonds. The markets of the world are searched for pure white stones to please his taste. Here, too, where wealth is more evenly distributed, there are more diamonds in use among the general public than in any other country. An examination of the stock of Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-street, New-York, (upstairs,) will convince any one that our people are most critical and particular in the purchase of diamonds. Their stock embraces diamonds unmounted, from the modest dew-drop sparkle to the fiery, sun-refracting brilliant; diamonds set in almost every variety of style, the solitaire ring, which the not wealthy young man may purchase as the engagement pledge; the glistening set, which only the rich may buy, the necklaces, the bracelets, the ear-rings, the brooch, the medallion, the monogramic locket—in fact, all styles of jewelry perfected by skilled labor, where diamonds may sparkle.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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An unusually attractive assortment of novelties, in fancy silver, cased for wedding gifts, of an inexpensive character.

The works of the Gorham Company are very extensive, enabling them to employ the most accomplished talent in designing, skill in producing, and the best labor-saving machinery and method of manufacture, thus reducing the cost and bringing these beautiful wares within the reach of almost every purchaser.

The standard of this Silver is that of British Sterling, 925-1000.—*Advertisement.*

BROMO CHLORALUM is the best deodorizer and disinfectant to purify the air of the sick room. It destroys all the foul odors of *ulcers* and *cancerous affections*; is odorless and non-poisonous. Prepared *only* by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-street, New-York. Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.—*Advertisement.*

Head-Quarters for Single

WALTHAM WATCHES,

FULLER & CO., No. 23 Bond-st.

—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,

"I LOVE YOU"

and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Girondin Disinfectant.

Adopted by the New-York Board of Health. Sold by all the principal druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

We say, also, go to B. S. SQUIRE, No. 104 Fulton-st., upstairs, for watches, jewelry, diamonds, silver-ware. He sells direct from the iron safe, first hands, therefore you save by manufacturers' prices.—*Advertisement.*

Deposit your surplus money in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st. Interest begins on the first of every month.—*Advertisement.*

NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 686 Broadway, offer a splendid variety of chandeliers and gas fixtures in bronze, glass, gilt, ormolu, and illuminated colors.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething has stood the test of many years.

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$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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Dyspepsia Cured or Money Refunded.—Dr. T. M. SHARPE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Wholesale office No. 437 Canal-st. For sale by John F. Henry, F. C. Wells & Co., Charles A. Crittenton, Joseph A. Morgan. Retail by all druggists. Price $1 per box.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy RELIABLE WATCHES, FINE DIAMONDS, RICH JEWELRY, and STERLING SILVER, is SQUIRE'S, No. 97 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Price from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go to Dirrect to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Wood Carpeting.—Par

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, notwithstanding that the storm materially interfered with a large attendance, the following business was transacted: JOSEPH McGUIRE, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, under the direction of WM. H. ROONEY, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick tenement-house and lot, the latter 19.11 by 75, No. 559 Eleventh-avenue, west side, 60 feet 6 inches north of Forty-second-street, for $7,900; also, the premises adjoining, No. 561, house similar, lot 20 by 75, for $7,700. The houses in each instance are about 45 feet deep. Both pieces of property were purchased by HUGH MURRAY, an owner of real estate in the immediate vicinity. The mortgages foreclosed were for $5,000 on each piece, loaned on the lots before the buildings were erected. The prices realized were therefore considered very low, although it may be stated that the houses are in poor repair, requiring some $3,000 to be expended to put them in good order. The legal sale of a house and lot on Twenty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, announced for yesterday, was adjourned by JAMES M. MILLER, the auctioneer, until Wednesday of next week, Oct. 4. No other business was transacted at the Exchange, except an assignee's sale in bankruptcy, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., under the direction of JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., at which various notes, accounts, assets, &c., to a large amount, belonging to the estate of ORVILLE and JOHN W. ODDIE, bankrupts, were disposed of, realizing, however, but a nominal sum. For to-day, the only auction advertised is that at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, a Sheriff's sale of the desirable country residence formerly owned and occupied by HEZRON M. JOHNSON. At the Exchange, from appearances, the market will be quiet.

Exchange Sales Tuesday, Sept. 26.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

4-story brick house and lot No. 559 11th-av.. w. s., 60 6 ft. n. of 42d-st., house 19.11x about 45, 13.2 to 75.....$7,900
4-story brick house and lot No. 561 11th-av., adjoining above, house 20x45, lot 20x75..... 7,700

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Refer to
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LIST OF HOUSES OF MEDIUM SIZE AND PRICE FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION THIS FALL:

E. 74th-st., near 5th-av., four stories.
E. 46th-st., near 5th-av., new and handsome.
E. 60th-st., near 4th-av., four stories, brown stone.
W. 56th-st., near 5th-av., new, four stories.
E. 54th-st., near 5th-av., with back building.
W. 52d-st., near 6th-av., four stories, good order.
E. 99th-st., near 3d-av., beautiful French basement.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av., four stories.
W. 39th-st., near 5th-av., recently overhauled.
W. 38th-st., near 5th-av., four stories.
E. 38th-st., near Park-av., handsome French basement.
E. 39th-st., near Park-av., three stories, French roof.
W. 36th-st., near 5th-av., beautiful English basement.
E. 30th-st., near 5th-av., three stories, brown stone.
E. 29th-st., near Lexington-av., three stories, brick.
E. 23d-st., op. Madison-square, English basement.
E. 17th-st., near Union-square, three stories, brick.
W. 9th-st., near 5th-av., English basement.
Lexington-av., near 24th-st., three stories.
Lexington-av., near 30th-st., three stories and back building.
Lexington-av., near 38th-st., brown stone.
Lexington-av., near 42d-st., four stories, French roof.
Lexington-av., near 53d-st., handsome brown stone.

For permits and all further particulars apply to
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HOUSES FOR SALE FROM $30,000 TO $50,000.

9th-st., near Broadway.	11th-st., near Broadway.
12th-st., near 5th-av.	15th-st., near 3d-av.
20th-st., near 5th-av.	19th-st., near Broadway.
21st-st., near 5th-av.	21st-st., near 5th-av.
23d-st., near 5th-av.	26th-st., near 5th-av.
27th-st., near 7th-av.	30th-st., near 5th-av.
32d-st., near 5th-av.	32d-st., near Madison-av.
35th-st., near 5th-av.	37th-st., near Lexington-av
38th-st., near Madison-av.	38th-st., near 6th-av.
39th-st., near 5th-av.	41st-st., near 5th-av.
46th-st., near 5th-av.	47th-st., near 6th-av.
47th-st., near 5th-av.	49th-st., near 5th-av.
49th-st., near 7th-av.	53d-st., near 5th-av.
54th-st., near Madison-av.	56th-st., near 5th-av.
57th-st., near 8th-av.	60th-st., near 4th-av.
74th-st., near Madison-av.	75th-av., near 32d-st.

Also a house in 32d-st., near 8th-av., worth $30,000, to exchange for a house up-town worth $40,000 difference in cash. TAYLOR & STEARNS,
No. 1½ Pine-st.

IMPORTANT.

We are offering brown-stone houses from $12,000 to $75,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR Madison-av., a beautiful English basement house, brown-stone front, five stories in height; it has every modern convenience; decorated by Marcotte, and all in the most perfect order. The furniture, most of which was made to order in Paris, will be sold with the house, if wanted, at much below its cost. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., JUST WEST OF 5th-av., a four-story, brown-stone house, 18.9x55 feet, lot 98.9; will be sold or rented with the furniture. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN the Bowery, near Bond-st.; leased for $9,500 a year; a desirable investment. We particularly call the attention of capitalists to the above. DYE & CURTIS, No. 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, 200 FEET from 6th-av., on 46th-st., a first-class brown-stone house, 25x68, lot 100 feet; also, an elegant full-size house on 5th-av., near 38th-st.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN Westchester County, two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, up-town; all modern improvements; one quite finished. J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS four-story houses, trimmed in hard-wood, on 56th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Nos. 114 and 116. Apply on the premises.

$12,000 WANTED ON FIRST MORTgage on improved City real estate. No broker need apply. B. C. THAYER, No. 33 Park-row.

TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, sums to suit applicants; no bonus required on first-class property. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-stone house on 32d-st., 25 feet front, with all modern improvements. Price, $25,000. Terms to suit.
DYE & CURTIS, No. 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SIXTH LOTS, WITH buildings, foot of East 29th-st., in parcels to suit. Inquire in the office of stone-yard.

FIRST-CLASS AND MODERATE-sized houses, with possession, for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY-SEAT, handsome buildings, and 112 acres of land, bordering on the beautiful lake, and one mile from the town of Canandaigua, N. Y.; all but twenty acres in high cultivation, fruit, &c.; very healthy; good schools and society, fine fishing, shooting, &c.; would sell furniture and everything pertaining to house and farm; terms liberal. For particulars address Box No. 510 Canandaigua, or N. G. FAIRMAN, No. 296 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEIGHBORHOOD VILLA sites—a desirable plot of ground, healthy location, south side of Staten Island, commanding extensive views of the ocean, Long Island and New-Jersey shores, well wooded, and watered with living springs, convenient to railroad, admirably adapted for several cottages or a first-class hotel; terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 208 acres of land, in Virginia, only five miles from Keysville Depot, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad; there is a good dwelling-house, a good orchard, barn, carriage and other out-houses, two fruit orchards, plenty of wood, good water, &c., &c.; to be sold on account of the owner removing North. Apply to PETER ANDERSON, No. 47 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF FREDERICK Hallock, at Quogue, Long Island, containing some 150 acres, of which 80 are tillable and meadow, the balance woodland, with good dwelling-house, two barns, and other farm buildings; is pleasantly situated on Shinnecock Bay. For further particulars inquire of JOHN F. FOSTER, Esq., at Quogue, Long Island.

ONLY ONE-HALF CASH.—FARM AND Country Residence combined. One of the finest little Dairy and Grain Farms on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and in one of the healthiest sections of the State, for sale at a great bargain. Full particulars in yesterday's *Times* and *Tribune*. Owner is at Crook's Hotel, No. 84 Chatham-st.

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, LUMBER-YARDS, ROPE-WALKS, &c., FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of ground on Newtown Creek, near East River, accessible by railroad or river, adjoining Brooklyn and Long Island Cities. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—One of the most desirable residences in Flushing, about four acres, with stables; house with all the modern improvements, five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of R. C. TOWNSEND, No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 248 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2¼ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. S. B., Box 4,078 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO farms near White Plains, Westchester County, of about eighty acres each, with good buildings and improvements. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWNE, No. 1,280 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS—On Fordham Heights, near residence of Gustav Schwab, Esq., and Lewis Gillams, Esq., a handsomely-furnished house, (with about three acres of land,) containing six bed-rooms, with parlor, dining-room, library, &c.

The house is supplied with water by a ram, heated by furnace, and is in perfect order.

Good stable and out-houses. Rent $150 per month.

Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ON 155th-st., near Avenue St. Nicholas, a large frame dwelling of sixteen rooms; gas and Croton water arrangements throughout; convenient to stores, markets, schools and churches; hourly communication with the city by rail and steamboat. A. M. MILLS, Agent, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 4, 11 till 3 P. M.

A MODERN and ELEGANTLY-FURNISHed four-story high-stoop brown-stone, desirably located on 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; for a gentleman in search of a complete and luxurious home, this is a rare opportunity; two years' lease. For permits apply to B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 22d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 106th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND —To rent, two villas, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit-trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within thirty minutes of Wall-st. O. G. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st., or HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st.

TO RENT, IN POUGHKEEPSIE, for six months from November, a double brick house, fully furnished, having all modern improvements. Apply to W. & J. N. CARPENDER, No. 41 Pine-st., or to FRANCIS H. STEVENS, on the premises.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE House, No. 102 West 38th-st., in splendid order, being just painted and frescoed throughout; neighborhood unquestionable. Apply on premises, or to H. S. HEWSON, No. 414 Lexington-av.

TWO FIRST-CLASS STONE HIGH-stoop four-story houses to rent, unfurnished; one in 38th-st., $3,000; one near 5th-av., 46th-st., $4,000, for a term of years; both have been painted and frescoed throughout.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

TO LET—ON BEEKMAN HILL, CORNER 51st-st., on the Terrace, the fine four-story brown-stone house, with carpets and gas-fixtures; beautiful view of the East River; will lease to good tenant. Apply to JOHN Q. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FURnished or unfurnished, or good board for a gentleman and his wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. For terms apply on the premises, No. 124 West 11th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE, SOUTH-EAST CORNER of 38th-st.—Desirable full-sized dwelling to rent, fully furnished. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT YONKERS, FURNISHED HOUSE, with twelve rooms, gas, &c., near the depot; less than half price; only $70 per month. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO RENT—132D-ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS-AV., elegant house with all modern improvements, private stables, grounds handsomely laid out, hot-house, &c.; rent, $1,800. DYE & CURTIS, No. 508 6th-av.

FRENCH FLATS FOR SMALL FIRST-class families on first floor of Nos. 142 and 144 East 14th-st., with every possible convenience; only two left; very central and desirable. Apply to the janitor.

$115 PER MONTH FOR A HANDsomely and fully furnished cottage-house, in a good location, near Broadway. Apply to S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 22d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—SECOND STORY IN COTTAGE No. 230 West 59th-st., fronting Central Park.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A STORE AND UPPER PART OF house, separately or together, for business or private. No. 5 Waverley-place, two doors from Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY FULL-SIZED house, handsomely furnished, suitable for a first-class boarding-house, in a good location, between 15th and 30th sts., and 6th and 4th avs.; rent not over $250 per month. Parties having the same will find a good tenant by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE, with board, in a private family; location between 30th and 60th sts., not east of Lexington-av. Address, stating terms, B. Y. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A FIRST-class furnished house, in 5th-av., (corner preferred,) west 25th-st. between 34th-st. and Park-av.; side street near would do.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR A CASH customer, a good house in a first-class locality; price to be not over $30,000.
HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER WILL POSI-TIVELY sell, without any limit or reservations whatsoever, at 12 o'clock P. M.,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 28,
on the premises at
RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,
300 SUPERB LOTS,
within three minutes' walk of the finest depot on Long Island.

Location seven miles from Williamsburg. Superior railroad facilities. Time to Bushwick-av., 20 minutes. Commutation less than eight cents per trip.

Grafulla's unrivaled band.

Free excursion-train will leave foot of South Eighth-st., Williamsburg, at 11 A. M.

Lunch par excellence. Weeks, caterer.

Terms of sale unusually liberal. Free tickets and maps at auctioneer's offices, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; or, No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, 207 WEST 40TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Abijah Morgan, deceased:

WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—The four-story English basement, brick house and lot, situate on the south side of West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 210. House about 50 feet deep; lot 14.3x98.8.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on the 30th day of September next, at 12½ P. M., I will sell at public auction, through A. H. NICOLAY, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for the benefit of whom it may concern, the following Interests hypothecated by William Woodman to Courtland Palmer, viz.:

First, all the right, title and interest of William Woodman, which he ever had, in two undivided sixteenths of one hundred and twenty-nine acres one hundred and eleven rods of land, situate at Carbondale, in the County of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, conveyed by Fulton Cutting to George Folsom by indenture of conveyance, bearing date the 28th day of January, A. D. 1858.

Second, all the right, title and interest of William Woodman and Richard Remington, which they or either of them ever had, in or to sixteenths part of a tract of coal land, containing 250 acres, more or less, in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and in any and all agreements and declarations of trust made by George Folsom to the said Richard Remington in regard to the same.

C. PALMER,
By WM. P. LEE, Attorney.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
LATE MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 53 East 10th-st., near Broadway,
will open her importation of
PARIS MILLINERY
for the Fall season
on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS NOLAN, plaintiff, against JOHN STEBBINS, MARGARET STEBBINS, JOSEPHINE STEBBINS, JOHN INGRAM, RICHARD JOHNSON and WILLIAM A. BAILEY, defendants.—Summons—for Relief. (com. not ser.)—To the Above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said county, on the 19th day of August, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 19, 1871.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au23-1aW7W

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary Bargains.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER THIS DAY
500 DOZENS
LADIES' PURE LINEN CAMBRIC
Pocket Handkerchiefs

At one-third less than former prices. viz.:

Double Hem-stitched, with fancy cords, $3 per dozen.
Treble Hem-stitched, with fancy cords, $3 50 per dozen.
Hem-stitched, with Ingrain Red Borders, $3.
Three, four and five rows of Hem-stitch, with fancy Borders, $3 and $3 50.

MISSES' CLEAR LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS,

Richly embroidered with tucks, 75c. each.
French clear lawn handkerchiefs, with black hems, borders and tucks, $6 per dozen.
With a large variety of
LADIES' AND MISSES' EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
at correspondingly low prices.

By advices just received from Europe, all linen goods have largely advanced.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will (on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27,)
make a magnificent display of
LADIES' READY-MADE VELVET, SILK AND POPLIN
Dresses and Walking Suits,

LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES,
MORNING WRAPPERS,
ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED CORSET-COVERS,
TUCKED, FLOUNCED AND EMBROIDERED UNDER-GARMENTS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES RICHLY EMBROIDERED,
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BLOUSES, UNDER-CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE.
Very handsome, magnificent
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.
LADIES' PARIS-MADE BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
Imported expressly for their retail sales, forming the largest and richest assortment ever offered in this City
AT PRICES EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CLOAKS, SACQUES & SHAWLS.

Now open, the greatest variety of CLOAKS and SACQUES ever imported in this City, consisting of

Embroidered CASHMERE SACQUES.
SILK VELVET EMBROIDERED SACQUES.
BEAVER CLOTH, trimmed with fur.
POLISH JACKETS, very stylish.
SEAL-SKIN JACKETS, half and full flowing sleeves.
SEAL SKIN, trimmed with Otter.
ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, half and full flowing sleeves.
ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, trimmed with Ermine, and an endless variety of Fancy Cloth, Berlin Wool and Armure Cloth Sacques, which will be offered at popular prices.

ALSO,
New Fall Styles of SHAWLS, in all colors.
ALSO,
The NEW ROMAN SILK SHAWL, a great novelty.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

TO MILLINERS AND STORE-KEEPERS.
OUR NEW
JOBBING ROOMS
ARE NOW OPEN.
FULL LINES OF GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS.
SASH RIBBONS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS AND VELVETS.
OSTRICH FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
SILK CORDE, GRO DE NAPLES, SATINS.
BONNETS, HATS AND CAPS.
STRAW GOODS.
EXAMINE.
FOR CASH YOU WILL FIND CHEAP MILLINERY GOODS AT
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK FROM THE BOWERY.
ENTRANCE TO THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, NO. 62 ALLEN-ST.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
DAILY,

NEW RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, OSTRICH FEATHERS, AND FLOWERS, CHEAP VELVETEENS, YANKEE NOTIONS.

CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY. NEW MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

STRAW GOODS—OVER 5,000 CASES OF TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS, MANY OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

EXTENSION OF OUR PREMISES COMPLETED, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT CROWDED WITH CHEAP GOODS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery. Entrance to the wholesale department, No. 62 Allen-st.

GRAND OPENING
Today at
J. ROTHSCHILD'S,

No. 58 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.,
Of
PARIS MILLINERY
And
MILLINERY GOODS,

PARIS FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
Ribbons, Laces, Velvets,
Bonnet and Trimming Silks, all the new shades.
We shall also open,
100 dozen of French Felt Hats,
Positively the best quality imported,
At $1 37; sold elsewhere at $2 50.

A CARD.—This will positively be the grandest Millinery opening of the season, and ladies should not fail to inspect our elegant stock of the above goods.

J. ROTHSCHILD.
No. 58 West 14th-st., near 6th av.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.,
CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Just received most elegant shapes and styles in FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS.
Also, R. WERLEY'S WOVEN CORSETS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED,
AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS AND SHOULDER-BRACES.
NURSING CORSETS,
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, &c., &c.
FRENCH HAIR-CLOTH
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS,
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.
SKIRTS AND CORSETS TO SUIT EVERY STYLE OF FIGURE.

MAISON PINCHON.

Mme. ANTOINETTE BERNHEIM, Successor,
NO. 19 BREVOORT-PLACE, (14TH-ST.,) NEAR BROADWAY,
will have her Fall and Winter opening
ON TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1871,
when she will exhibit the latest Paris importations of ROBES, CONFECTIONS, WALKING SUITS. The latest novelties in HATS and BONNETS. PARURES DE BAL, BRIDAL WREATHS, &c., &c.
selected by Mme. PINCHON personally.

BOYS' & YOUTHS'

BOOTS AND SHOES
a specialty at
CANTRELL'S,
No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

NO. 333 4TH-AV., BET. 24TH AND 25TH STS.
GRAMMAR
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
SCHOOL,

Principals, } DR. R. S. HACON, A. M., LL.B.
} B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.

No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

Boys received at any time.

CHARLIER PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 128, 128, 130 East 24th-st.,
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 18.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
French, German, Spanish.
Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c. Circulars with names of 1,000 former pupils.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

PROF. ROBERTS

Would respectfully announce to his pupils, friends, and also to principals of schools, that he is now prepared to resume tuition in DANCING and CALISTHENICS, and is ready to negotiate with institutes, academies and private families. Prof. ROBERTS has had an experience of fifteen years, and great success has attended his previous efforts, and secured for him the most prominent position in this particular branch of a thorough education.

Particular attention given to young ladies, misses and masters as regards elegance of manner, which he flatters himself is the characteristic of those who have profited by his instructions.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to form classes will be attended at their residences, either in or out of the City. Prof. ROBERTS will also introduce this season figures of the German, which are entirely new and novel.

HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS GIVEN.

Prof. ROBERTS has taught dancing in our Institution with great acceptance. In his method of teaching and gentlemanly bearing we think he has no superior in his profession, and he will compare favorably with Mr. Chariand, who for many years was THE teacher of dancing in New-York City. Parents and guardians who are seeking a suitable instructor for their children and wards in this accomplishment, would do well to secure Prof. ROBERTS' valuable services. THE MISSES BUCKNALL.
NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 30, 1870.

N. A. LESPINASSE, Fort Washington French Institute.

A. BOURSAUD, French Institute, Irvington.
Mme. GIRAUD, French and English School.
Mrs. TUNSTALL SNOWDEN, No. 10 East 30th-st.
Miss HOYT, New-Brunswick, N. J.
RESIDENCE, 10TH-AV. AND 130TH-ST., Manhattanville, New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Gramercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Scholastic exercises will be resumed in this institution, for the 118th year, on MONDAY, Oct. 2.

Candidates for admission are requested to present themselves at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 9½ A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June, and students of the classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at the same hour. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 22 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.

For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. LEVERETT
Will re-open her SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 25, inst., at her residence, No. 22 WEST 18TH-ST. SPECIAL CLASSES will be organized for those who desire tuition during a portion of the day.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 58 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above

WOODBURN.

A Family and Classical School for young boys, Asylum-av., Hartford, Conn., Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to twenty. The Winter terms begin on Nov. 1.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 1 Winthrop-place, prepares boys for business or college; the thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 18. Circulars containing testimonials from Emeritus Chancellor Ferris, and Chancellor Crosby and Faculty of New-York University, also from President Porter and Faculty of Yale College, may be obtained at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Nowery; Bacon & Karr's, No. 1 Winthrop-place, and at Thomson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway. M. M. HOBBY, } A. CHASE.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal of the Astor House Family from 1854. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS EDMONDS' KINDERGARTEN School, also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses, will open at No. 105 East 28th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 18. Address as above.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—FOR CATALogues, apply to JAMES REDMOND, Esq., corner of Broadway and 42d-st., and to ALEX. HUDNUT, Esq., *Herald* Building.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Number limited. Primary department under charge of Miss M. W. Leggett. Circulars at 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. S. B. NEWTON'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young ladies, will reopen Sept. 18, at Nos. 270 and 272 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIF-FITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—A French and English School in Tremor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS FRASER'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies and children will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871, at No. 50 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.

Australia....Sat., Sept. 30 | Assyria....Wed., Sept. 27
Britannia....Sat., Oct. 7 | Trinacria....Wed., Oct. 4
Europa.....Sat., Oct. 14 | Iowa.....Wed., Oct. 11
Caledonia....Sat., Oct. 21 | Ismailia....Wed., Oct. 18

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND POWERFUL STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....Oct. 14, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Oct. 28, 3 P. M.

From Pier, Pier Dock, Fulton Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Sept. 27 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Sept. 30
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 4 | Tripoli, Saturday, Oct. 7
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 11 | Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 14
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 18 | Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 21
Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 25 | Algeria, Saturday, Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin.....$120, gold. | Cabin.....$100, gold.
Second cabin.....80, gold. | Second cabin.....80, gold.
Return tickets, quadruple.....$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin.....150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin.....$80, gold. | Steerage.....$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Thursday, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE Saturday, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M.

FOR DIRECT

VIRGINIA, WEBSTER, Thursday, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $33 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Oct. 21
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Nov. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Nov. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$125 | Second Cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. NEW-FREEMAN.....Oct. 11, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Oct. 18, at 8¾ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....Oct. 20.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.....Oct. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 1, at 8¾ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON,
will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steamship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on SATURDAY, Oct. —.

Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
Office No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Sept. 28
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau, Oct. 5
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Oct. 12

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. R., foot of Wall-st., at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,).....Wed., Oct. 4
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, Oct. 7
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., Oct. 24
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Saturday, Nov. 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 30—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 28.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Sept. 30, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE.....Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. L. THELLEFSEN.....Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. FLOCUM.....Dec. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Fernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—THE HAMBURG AMERICAN Packet Company's steam ship SAXONIA, Capt. WIEBEN, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock. For freight apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
Sinking Fund Bonds
OF THE

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against loss by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Sept. 16, 1871.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given, that this Company offers to the holders of the common stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Fourteen Millions of Dollars of the capital stock of this Company, issued in pursuance of the vote of the stockholders of this Company, taken under the provisions of the charter, at a meeting of the stockholders held at the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th day of July, 1871.

Each shareholder of the common stock will be entitled to forty per cent. of the par of the stock held by him, upon the payment of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the par thereof, in the manner following, viz.: Ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of November next, the further sum of ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of December next, and the residue of said thirty-three and one-third per cent. at such time as the same may be called.

Notice of the calls for installment, payable subsequent to the 1st day of December next, will be given to the stockholders, by publication in a newspaper published in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and also in a newspaper published in the City of New-York, at least thirty days before the day on which payment is required.

The whole of said residue will be called for on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with any calls which may be made, all rights to such stock shall cease, and the stock will be disposed of for the account and benefit of the Company.

Scrip certificates will be issued on the payment of the first installment (called for Nov. 1.) Payments of subsequent calls will, as the same are from time to time made, be stamped upon the scrip certificate.

The scrip certificates will be transferable on the books of the Company.

On payment of the thirty-three and one-third per cent. certificates for full-paid stock will be issued upon the surrender for cancellment of the scrip certificates.

Dividends, upon the sum of the installments actually paid in, will be declared, payable at the same rate and time as upon common stock.

Payments of the calls are to be made at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, and a presentation of the stock certificates will be required, to the end that the issue of the scrip certificates may be stamped thereon.

The stock transfer-books will be opened on Monday, the 25th day of September inst., and will be closed on Saturday, the 7th day of October next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

$600,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal due 1st January, 1883, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named as trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 243 miles.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,486,340 53; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 82, showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $535,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent. on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.

The above described bonds are offered for sale by the unersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., and No. 59 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

TO INVESTORS.

HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.,
have for sale some very choice securities for investment, Railroad Bonds guaranteed, City Bonds indorsed, &c. Particulars furnished on application at our office.

OFFICE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET RAILROAD, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 125TH AND 126TH STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1871.

THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS Railroad are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, next. The polls will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. of said day. The transfer-books will be closed from Sept. 30, inst., to Oct. 12, next, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1871.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, Junction of Worth and Mott sts.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR A Board of Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY notified that the payment is stopped of Coffin & Altemus' acceptance of S. H. Green & Son's draft, dated July 25, 1871, at 90 days, for $2,192 43-100, which was stolen from the safe of Harris Manufacturing Company, this date, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

HENRY HOWARD, Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 20, 1871.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON CITY real estate in sums to suit; $25,000 in one or more sums on really first-class property in Westchester County.

TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

$200,000 and mortgage in the City, Brooklyn or lower parts of Westchester County. First and second mortgages bought and sold.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE A Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage, Convertible,

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY

OF ILLINOIS.

First Mortgage Bonds - - - $1,500,000
Capital Stock - - - - - - - - 2,000,000

This is a COMPLETED Road 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct depots, car and engine-houses, machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, as is now required of this, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 convertible first mortgage gold bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, and is less than $17,000 per mile. PRESENT PRICE, 90, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY. Principal and interest payable in coin at New-York or London, free of tax.

This road, opened for the immense local as well as through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self-evident from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and navigable river at each end. Railroads in the West have been heretofore constructed through unsettled and uncultivated regions of the country, consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after construction. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first class COMPLETED road, with NO PARALLEL or COMPETING LINE, and RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST. Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road, while the through traffic is unlimited, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.

This road is a grand central link, to which many of the principal lines centralize and diverge to all parts of the continent.

We invite the attention of investors to this loan. Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this railway and A MEMBER OF OUR FIRM HAVING MADE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE ROAD AND ITS PROPERTY, WE CAN WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS A PRIME SECURITY, reliable and safe in every particular.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.

Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY; OR

SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for over nineteen years.

Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at private sale.

Insurance Stocks and Scrips, Bank, City Railroad, Gas-light, Telegraph, Express, Mining and Manufacturing Stocks and Bonds, City, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, including Southern and Western Securities, largely dealt in for many years.

First-class Investment securities, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. for trust and other funds, always on hand for sale at the lowest rates.

Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty.

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Drafts payable at sight. Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

To the negotiation of
CITY, TOWNSHIP, COUNTY, STATE, RAILROAD, AND OTHER INCORPORATED LOANS.

Having facilities for their disposal unsurpassed in the United States.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

STAPLE STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

FOR SALE.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
(now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,)
FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS.
Also,
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
at a large reduction below the subscription prices, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Bond and Mortgage, in New-York, Brooklyn and Westchester County.
HAYES & CHAMBERLAIN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bondholders and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors, (to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service,) and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, Oct. 12, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 23d day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of October. By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY

RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by State of Alabama.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSES AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.

4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the united completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.

5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

DIVIDENDS.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Sept. 21, 1871.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars on each share of full stock, and One Dollar and Fifty Cents on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Monday, the 2d day of October next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of September to the 2d of October, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States Government Tax, has been declared payable on the 23d day of October next to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 9th October, and be opened on the morning of the 25th October.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING OCT. 1, 1871, upon the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on and after Oct. 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

NILES G. PARKER,
State Treasurer.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1871.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid *in gold* on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st.

AMOS TENNEY, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND, NEW-YORK, SEPT. 22, 1871. The usual QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) per cent., free of all taxes, was this day declared out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable on and after the second day of October next.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railway Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after date on presentation at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin First Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that date.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Sept. 23, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1, PROXIMO, on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.
Open EVERY DAY from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum commences on the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS interest (Four per Cent.) allowed on DAILY BALANCES. Checks in this department pass through the Clearing-house.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued bearing interest until surrendered—a convenient form of deposit for business travelling.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

$1 will commence an account.

CHARLES E. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

Interest commences Oct. 1, on deposits made on or before that day, and is payable in January.

Six per cent. allowed on all sums of $5 and upward. One dollar received on deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited now draws interest Oct. 1.

N. B.—Drafts on London and Royal Bank of Ireland in sums of £1 and upward.

WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, and New-Bowery, New-York.
Open daily. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.
All deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will receive interest as from that date.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
Chartered by the United States.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July. Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January. Send for circular.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $69,874,536 40.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Assets, $2,870,167 05. Surplus, $201,822 96.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 1871, for furnishing materials for the new pier at Oswego, N. Y. About (1,100,000) one million one hundred thousand feet of hemlock timber; (280,000) three hundred and thirty thousand feet of Canada white pine; (4,000) four thousand treenails, and (100,000) one hundred thousand pounds of iron will be required. The timber will be mostly in sticks, thirty-five (35) feet long by twelve (12) inches square, and must be sawed. Separate proposals will be received for each class of material. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained at this office. Contracts and bonds are usual. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

FALL RIVER WATER-WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners, in Fall River, until 12 o'clock FRIDAY, Oct. 6, 1

MOVING ON MACGREGOR.

Meeting of the Committee—Affidavits Being Drawn—Haskin Preparing a Complaint and Petition—The Mass-Meeting on Thursday.

The movement of the uptown builders, architects, and house-owners in forming an association to defend their interests from the peculiar operations of Superintendent MACGREGOR and his colleagues, has not been without results. The Committee of twenty-five gentlemen appointed at the first general meeting, which took place last week, met yesterday evening in the office of Col. MARSHALL, the Secretary of the Association, pursuant to adjournment. All were present, and at 8 o'clock punctually Mr. TOSTEVIN assumed the chair and called the members to order. The Secretary then read a circular which had been printed for distribution at the mass-meeting. It stated that this meeting would be held on Thursday evening, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock, at Teutonia Hall, Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street; also, that the services of JOHN B. HASKIN had been secured as counsel to the Association, and action was being taken. It requested all persons who had paid money either to MACGREGOR or to any one in his Department, or to Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, lawyer, No. 46 Pine-street, to give their names to any member of the Committee. This circular was unanimously approved, and the printing of 4,000 formally sanctioned.

Mr. TOSTEVIN, the Chairman, remarked that the first thing necessary was the collection of affidavits.

Mr. SIMON STANLEY at once came forward, and said that he would make affidavit that he had paid $150 to Mr. ROBERT MURRAY for a permit to erect a five-story tenement-house, and held his receipt for that amount, and MACGREGOR's permit to build contrary to the Building law.

Col. MARSHALL, the Secretary, added that he had paid the same amount for the same purpose to the same man.

Mr. HENRY J. BURCHELL said that he had not paid anything for two years, and the reason was plain. He had actually been driven out of the business, and had not erected a tenement-house during that time. Previously they had dragged out of him upward of $2,000 at various times. When he prepared his affidavit he would give all the necessary details, but before he did that he would have to consult his books.

Mr. A. D. BIRDSALL said that he had paid $500 to Mr. MURRAY within the last three weeks.

Mr. NICHOLAS HAAS added that he had paid altogether nearly $4,000, all to Mr. ROBERT MURRAY.

Mr. A. JUCH had paid over $1,000 to the same gentleman, part of it through the directions of Mr. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. TOSTEVIN, the Chairman, here remarked that as the Secretary was a notary, perhaps it might be as well to make out some of these affidavits now.

Mr. NATHANIEL BURCHELL rose to say that a little system about collecting these affidavits would be advisable. It would save considerable expense if a subcommittee were appointed to deal with the matter, and to give Mr. HASKIN, the counsel, such assistance as they could. He therefore moved the following resolution:

Whereas, JAMES M. MACGREGOR, the Superintendent of the Building Department, has through the public Press challenged and invited investigation of the charges of fraud and corruption preferred against him and his Department, together with the subordinates and officers of his Department; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Peter Tostevin, No. 703 Sixth-street; John J. Burchell, No. 151 East Fifty-seventh-street; E. V. Loew No. 141 East Fifty-sixth-street; John Davidson, Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank; Henry J. Burchell, No. 669 Lexington-avenue; A. B. Birdsall, No. 235 East Eighty-fourth-street; George S. Hamilton, Lexington-avenue near Thirty-sixth-street; Nicholas Haas, corner Eighty-fourth-street and Third-avenue; James R. Breese, No. 219 East Fifty-seventh-street; John Sexton, No. 53 East Forty-fourth-street; John W. Marshall, No. 162 East Fifty-seventh-street; George T. Dollinger, No. 319 East Fifty-seventh-street; John G. Casey, Sixth-avenue near Forty-sixth-street, be a subcommittee to collect affidavits and to prepare charges against the above-mentioned JAMES MACGREGOR.

This resolution was adopted without dissent. It was then moved that all members of the Committee who had paid money to MURRAY or to ARMSTRONG should prepare their affidavits before a notary and hand them over to the Committee on the following morning.

Mr. GEO. DOLLINGER rose to say that the iron-founders being resolved to fight against the tyranny of the Department of Buildings, that compelled them to pay seventy cents a foot for testing their iron in an unscientific and ruinous method, have formed an association to fight it. He therefore proposed to invite their co-operation, and to appoint a committee to visit them and work with them. This was unanimously adopted.

Mr. SEXTON stated that he had recently had a conversation with Mr. SCHULTZ, one of the famous Committee of Seventy. That gentleman assured him of the great interest that was felt in the movement by all classes of citizens, and promised that the association should receive every possible aid. He told him, moreover, that the Mayor had pledged his word to suspend MACGREGOR when action was taken legally on the affidavits and complaint. Mr. MARSHALL added that he had seen Mr. HASKIN, the counsel, and that he had assured him that upon their action the Legislature would, without any doubt, repeal the obnoxious law.

Mr. TOSTEVIN said that as a builder he thought that some relief from their present troubles might be obtained by petitioning the Supreme Court.

Mr. NATH. BURCHELL said that he had prepared a petition for that purpose giving one by one objections to the offending clauses of the Buildings act. He would, therefore, make a motion that what he had prepared should be handed to a special committee empowered to draw up a petition to the Supreme Court to overrule the Building law.

Mr. ABRAHAM DOWDNEY dissented *in toto* from any such action. Before petitioning the Courts or the Legislature, their duty was to move against the corrupt officials who had been breeding them so villainously in the past. He sincerely hoped that the motion would be withdrawn. Let the subcommittee gather the affidavits, prepare all the evidence obtainable for the lawyer, then let him draw out a complaint and have it brought before the Grand Jury. The word of the Mayor was pledged to suspend MACGREGOR when this was done. When he was suspended they could go to work and petition whom they pleased.

Considerable applause followed this speech, which was warmly supported by Mr. ED. V. LOEW and Mr. DOLLINGER, and it was on manifestly the sense of the meeting that Mr. N. BURCHELL withdrew his motion.

Mr. SIMON STANLEY desired to know if the $25 that he had paid to Mr. R. MURRAY for Judge BARNARD was a square thing.

Mr. LOEW replied that it was a swindle, and that Judge BARNARD had indignantly denied any knowledge of such a practice, and stated that nothing had to be paid in his Court.

Mr. SEXTON said with a laugh that the expenses in the Courts amounted to thirty-two cents, according to a comprehensive article in the TIMES, which had told the whole story.

Mr. STANLEY then expressed his determination to get that $25 out of MURRAY, if he had to shake it out of him.

The Chairman appointed a Committee on Finance to collect subscriptions and pay expenses of hall, advertising, &c.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE ATLANTIC REGATTA.

The Champion Pennant Contest—The Storm Interferes with the Race—Order of Passing Fort Hamilton—The Race Not to Hold Good.

For some inexplicable reason, the Atlantic Yacht Club appear to be particularly unfortunate in the selection of the days for its periodical regattas, and it is their ill-luck either to have a dead calm, a rain-storm, or a heavy gale of wind. The Fall regatta, or rather an apology for the affair, took place yesterday. Twenty-five yachts were entered for the race, but nearly all drew out before the signal-gun was fired from the judge's boat at the rendezvous near the Delaplaine House, Gowanus Bay. So unpropitious was the weather that only a single schooner started in the race for the pennant. The solitary two-master was the *Mystic*, which had not the spirit to continue the contest any further than West Bank Buoy, when she eased off her sheets, and ran down before the wind to her anchorage, opposite the Club-house, at Gowanus Bay. The only large sloop that took part in the race was the *Peerless*. About 11 o'clock the sloops passed Fort Hamilton, with a south-east wind blowing a gale, and before the rain set in, were scarcely distinguishable on account of the thick haze. Only five sloops passed the fort, the *Peerless* being the only one of the first class, the others all having withdrawn. The wind at this time was so strong that it was difficult that the *Peerless* could stand up under a double-reefed mainsail, and with the bonnet out of the jib. Under this spread of canvas she appeared to lose distance every minute. After the rain the wind died completely away, and the yachts became becalmed. The second-class sloops passed in the following order:

Qui Vive, *Vixen*, *Orion*, and *West Wind*. As none of the vessels returned to the home stake-boat in time to make the race hold good, another race will probably be announced at an early day.

The Suavian Festival.

The Suavian Agricultural Festival, or Cannstadt Volksfest, at Jones' Wood, was continued yesterday, though somewhat interrupted by the storm at noon, the consequence of which was that the attendance was not as numerous as otherwise might have been expected. Today's programme, which is the principal and last day of the festival, will be inaugurated by a procession of juveniles, and will include an illumination of the park in the evening. A feature of the festival is an agricultural column in the centre of the lawn in the park, richly decorated with a vast variety of specimens of fruits and agricultural products. The column is forty-three feet in height above the pedestal, and six feet in diameter. The base of the column is decorated with the busts of Schiller, Goethe, Humboldt, Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Bertholdy and Meyerbeer. In the evening of each day the column is brilliantly illuminated, and by the calcium light presents the appearance of a beautiful work of art. Another feature is the *Festival Gazette*, which is published and circulated on the Festival ground, the columns of which are replete with Suavian humor and wit. The Cannstadt Volksfest Association is composed of about fifty members, of whom PH. LAEMMLE is the President; Vice-President, G. H. WUEGLE; Secretary, B. SCHMITTBAUER; Treasurer, CHAS. WOSHRLE; Librarian, FR. BUCHLER.

THE NAVAL HEROES.

Funeral Ceremonies at the Navy-Yard—A Solemn and Imposing Spectacle—Scenes at the Cemetery—Naval Honors to the Dead.

A very impressive pageant was witnessed, yesterday afternoon, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in the funeral of the four Assistant Engineers, GEORGE W. MCGOWAN, H. M. MERIDEN, A. MITCHELL and CHARLES SPONBERG, who perished in Charleston Harbor, on the monitor *Weehawken*, foundered Dec. 6, 1863. The remains, or more properly speaking, the bones of the deceased, were collected in a small box and deposited in a splendid rosewood casket, heavily mounted with silver. The casket reposed upon a bier in the Equipment Department building, and was covered with a black cloth pall, over which was thrown the Union Jack, while a wreath and cross of tube roses and immortelles were placed at the head and foot of the bier. Upon the lid of the casket was noticed a large silver plate, upon which was engraved the following inscription:

"This coffin contains the remains of four officers of the United States Navy, attached to the *Weehawken*, which foundered off Charleston, S. C., Dec. 6, 1863: H. W. MERIDEN, Third Assistant Engineer; AUGUSTUS MITCHELL, Third Assistant Engineer; GEORGE W. MCGOWAN, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; and CHARLES SPONBERG, Acting Third Assistant Engineer."

Precisely at noon the funeral procession formed in front of the building where the remains were lying, guarded by a detachment of marines. In a few moments the casket, borne by the following pall-bearers, was brought from the building, the band from the *Vermont* playing "Auld Laug Syne:" Lieuts. FIELDS and DE LONG, First Assistant Engineers OLSON and MCGEE, Acting Pay-master MCGOWAN and Assistant Surgeon SCOTT. The funeral cortège, headed by the Marine Band, at a little after 12 o'clock, took up the line of march for the Navy-yard chapel in the order given below:

Band.
Detachment of Marines.
Sailors from the Men-of-war.
Pall-bearers. Casket. Pall-bearers.
Guard of Honor.
Delegation from Sylvan Lodge No. 275, F. A. M.
Friends and Relatives.

The burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by Chaplains HENDERSON and CARMICHAEL; the latter clergyman also read the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians. After the service was read and a brief sermon delivered by Chaplain HENDERSON, the remains were borne to the cemetery, the band playing the Dead March from "Saul," and were deposited in the grave, the detachment of marines firing the customary funeral volleys. Lieut.-Commanding JOHN WEIDMAN was in charge of the funeral arrangements, and Capt. STILLMAN of the escort of marines. Among the distinguished naval officers present were noticed Rear-Admiral Hiancbon Smith, in command of the post, Commodores Sewell and Harmony, Capts. Braine, Ransom and Barrett, Lieut.-Commanders Reed, Hooker and Landson, and Chief-Engineer Wood. The father, sister and cousin of Assistant Engineer MERIDEN were there, as was also the mother of Assistant Engineer MITCHELL. The rain continued to fall during the entire march, and the gloomy surroundings appeared to add solemnity to the last rites of the dead officers.

Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Discussion in Reference to the Nomination of Officers.

The members of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York held a meeting last evening in the Sunday-school-room of St. Ann's Church, No. 7 West Eighteenth-street, for the purpose of considering the nomination of officers to the annual Convention to be held today in St. John's Church. Dr. GEORGE J. GEER, of St. Timothy's Church, presided, and Dr. PETERS acted as Secretary.

The Secretary stated that the object of the meeting was to bring before the Convention the subject of "Totality," commonly called minority representation, but more plainly, "equal" representation on all committees appointed by the Convention. It should, he said, be their object to try and take such steps as would bring the members together in greater unity and harmony. The impression was held by some that a great number of people were left out of representation in the councils of the Church. In making arrangements for the nomination of members to the Convention, such tickets should be prepared as would meet the views of the largest number of members, so that the views of different portions of the Church should be represented. With regard to the holding of offices, if it were an honor, let the members of the Convention generally share it; if a burden, let it be divided among them equally.

Dr. MONTGOMERY was also of opinion that if any honor accrued from election to office, it should be equally shared by the majority and minority representatives. The same rule applied to any burden which the office may impose.

Dr. WESTON, of St. John's Chapel, was of opinion that the time for the Convention should be changed from September to May, for the reason that the members had scarcely returned from the watering-places by this time.

A discussion ensued on the question of totality, in which several other reverend gentlemen took part.

On the motion of Dr. HOWLAND, it was unanimously resolved that a committee of five be appointed to make nominations this evening. The following members constitute the Committee: Drs. R. S. HOWLAND, T. M. PETERS, S. H. WESTON, H. G. MONTGOMERY and Dr. OLMSTEAD.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Pension Agency—Needed Improvements—Pensioners Made Comfortable.

The Pension Agency, in the south-east corner of the Custom-house, has been considerably improved since Col. DOTY has been in charge. He has had the office cleaned, enlarged, and fitted up handsomely, in doing which he has been afforded by Collector MURPHY every facility in his power. To assist him in his work of making the place comfortable, the Ladies' Union Relief Society, in answer to his expressed desire for more chairs, to accommodate the soldiers' widowsand crippled pensioners obliged to wait their turn at the office, volunteered to supply the need, and through the kindness of Mr. MASON, a chair-maker in Madison-street near Grand-street, and much less wealthy than TWEED or INGERSOLL, they were enabled to obtain a loan of 100 chairs to be used during the rush for payments, now over. The Colonel has also made another improvement in the substitution of courteous clerks in place of the rude-mannered boys who formerly received the wards of the nation, when they came for their monthly pittance.

Military Visitors from Providence.

The United Train of Artillery of Providence, R. I., seventy muskets, with the American Band, arrived in this City yesterday, and proceeded to Philadelphia, where they will be the guests of the Second Regiment Gray Reserves. They were met here by Col. GEORGE WOLCOTT and a number of the commissioned officers of the Seventy-first Regiment. They will return to this City on Thursday, and be received by the Seventy-first Regiment, and will be treated to a grand collation at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Between eight and twelve hundred people are expected at the collation, after partaking of which the United Train of Providence Artillery and their escort will proceed to the Grand Opera-House to see "Oofty Goort." The next day the visitors return home.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	59	64	65	64	63
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.78	..	29.69	..	29.67

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. Fah., 62.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Col. CROOKS, of St. Paul, LEON RODERER, of Havana, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Count DI COLONNA is at the St. James Hotel.

Judge PORTER, of Waterford, and Rev. W. O. LAMSON, of Paris, are at the Hoffman House.

Col. SNOW, of the British Army, and Mlle. LEON DUVAL, of the Italian Opera Troupe, are at the Everett House.

At 9 o'clock last night Mr. F. M. GOLTS, a boarder at the St. Charles Hotel, was found dead in his bed.

The German Vocal Society Heinebund has established a free singing-school for the education of gentlemen and lady vocalists at No. 336 West Twenty-ninth-street. The institution will be under the direction of Mr. G. MANGOLD, and will be opened on the 1st of October.

Commodore ROGERS was among the passengers from Europe by the steamer *Russia* yesterday.

Gen. E. L. VIELE, of Mahopac, and A. N. RAMSDELL, President of the New-London and Northern Railroad, of Connecticut, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Hon. L. E. CHITTENDEN, of the Treasury Department, Washington, Col. D. H. HOLMES, of Paris, and Col. H. P. DUNCAN, of Mississippi, are at the New-York Hotel.

Judge S. L. GOODALE, Brandon, Vt.; Hon. B. BARLOW, St. Albans; Hon. B. C. THAYER, New-York, and Gen. A. STOKES, Philadelphia, are at the Startevant House.

Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER, a colored lady, will lecture this evening at the Morning Star Hall, No. 130 West Twenty-fourth-street, on the "present state of the country."

JOHN W. STUDD was yesterday held by United States Commissioner OSBORN in $1,000 bail to answer the charge of using unstamped liquor casks.

Justice SCOTT yesterday held WILLIAM DONOGHUE to answer the charge of having assaulted and robbed THOMAS GOODFRIEND, of No. 26 Lndlow-street, of his watch.

Judge COX yesterday turned over to the Tarrytown authorities ELLEN WILLIAMS, a servant who, after stealing $26 from her mistress, fled to New-York and was here arrested.

St. Anne P. E. Church in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, will reopen on Sunday next. During the Summer vacation the church has been completely renovated.

HERMAN FRAUGTT, who was charged with passing a $20 counterfeit bill on the Merchants' National Bank of this City, was honorably discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner STILLWELL.

Baron VON ASHFELDT SAXTORFF, of Prussia; Baron LEDERER, the Austrian Minister; Capt. COOK, of the steamer *Russia*, and FRANCIS B. HAYES, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. CARNEY, of Kansas; Congressman, W. H. UPSON, of Ohio; Gen. E. M. MCCOOK, of Denver; Hon. B. F. GRAFTON, of Texas, and Hon. IRA HARRIS, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. THOS. H. CANFIELD, of Vermont; Col. H. L. MCCOMB, of Delaware; Hon. C. S. BUSHNELL, of New-Haven; Dr. GEO. S. TUCKER, of Boston, and P. MONTEATH, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Last night JOHN MCCORMICK, of No. 654 Eighth-avenue, was knocked down by a runaway horse at the corner of Macdougal-street and Waverley-place, and severely injured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Nos. 28, 51, 52 and 121 are on today's calendar of the Supreme Court, Chambers. Calendar called at 12 o'clock, before Judge BARNARD. In the Marine Court, General Term, the remainder of the General Term calendar will be taken up.

There were no women in the Orange procession on the 12th of July, but before starting the women openly came forward and embraced their male relatives in the face of the angry multitude. This is stated in reply to a correspondent.

A serious accident happened yesterday at RAYNOR & CO.'s store, No. 118 William-street, to DARNEY, No. 212 Third-street, Williamsburg, who was in the act of ascending to one of the upper floors in an elevator, and had his foot caught and crushed between the machinery and a projecting beam.

The name of Dr. ADOLPH KESSLER was inadvertently omitted from the list of members of the Executive Committee of the Nineteenth Ward German-Americans in the report published in the TIMES yesterday. Dr. KESSLER is Vice-President of the organization, and one of its leading spirits.

Monday being, according to the Russian calendar, the day of St. Alexander Newsky and the Saint's Day of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, a *Te Deum* was celebrated in the Russian Chapel, on Second-avenue, by Rev. Father BJERMY, chaplain to the Imperial Legation.

The United States steam-frigate *Congress* is being refitted as rapidly as possible, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Her armament at present consists of fourteen nine-inch guns and two eighty-pounder rifles. After the arrival of the Russian squadron, the *Congress* will sail for the Mediterranean, to replace the *Guerriere*.

The Coulter-Biglin crew, who represented New-York at the recent international contest, are not satisfied with the result of the Halifax or Saratoga regattas. They have, under the circumstances, challenged the WARD brothers, or any other crew in the United States, to a five or six mile race for $1,000 to $5,000 a side.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, EDWARD FRANCIS, an ex-convict, was charged with stealing coral jewelry worth $480. The prisoner volunteered to give a clue as to where the stolen property could be found, and he was remanded to prison to give him an opportunity of doing so. Sentence was deferred.

Yesterday RICHARD DOOLEY, an employe of the North River Bank, was brought before the Court of General Sessions on a charge of embezzling a considerable sum of money belonging to the bank. He pleaded guilty, but at the intercession of the cashier of the bank Judge BEDFORD suspended sentence.

A complimentary entertainment will be given this evening by the teachers of the Perry-street Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, when Hon. J. S. DIEHL will deliver an illustrated lecture on Rome, Naples, Vesuvius and the excavated Cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, to be followed by readings by Mrs. ANNA RANDALL DIEHL.

The organization of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade of this city has been completed, and rooms for the transaction of business engaged at No. 74 Wall-street, with an entrance on Pearl-street. The members of the Association have issued an invitation to the trade generally, irrespective of membership, to use and inspect their rooms for one week from yesterday.

At 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the marines stationed at Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, while practising, sent a 30-pound Parrot shot through the gib of the pilot-boat *Francis Perkins*, No. 13. Fortunately, no person was injured; but had the shot struck a few feet lower or two seconds later, the result would probably be the sinking of the boat and loss of life.

In the Court of General Sessions, today, the following cases will come up for trial: Robert Hurst, for robbery; Patrick Campbell, Michael Smith, George Smith, Joseph Brande, Mary Smith, George H. Hare, Martin Dempsey, John Mortimer, Andrew Mills and Thomas Larkin, for grand larceny; Chinat Rohn, William P. Snyder and Thomas McSherry, for felonious assault and battery; and John Cullen, for carrying concealed weapons.

The Department of Public Parks announces that an additional section of the Boulevard is thrown open to public use, from One Hundred and Nineteenth-street to Manhattanville at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, where a temporary connection is made with the old Bloomingdale Road. The upper section, from Manhattanville to Trinity Cemetery, a distance of one a half miles, is in an advanced state, and portions of it will be ready for public use during the present Fall.

The funeral of JOHN J. O'BRIEN, who was murdered on Sunday night by DANIEL FOLEY, at the boarding-house, No. 152 Elm-street, took place yesterday. The obsequies were undertaken by the Young Men's Roman Catholic Association, of which he was a member. This society marched in a body at the funeral, followed by members of the Olive Social Club, the Magnolia Base-ball Club, the William Walsh Guards, and the Riverside Social Club. The funeral started at 2 o'clock for Calvary Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

BROOKLYN.

The body of an unknown man was found upon the plaza of Prospect Park, yesterday morning, by one of the keepers.

DENNIS MALONEY was fined $25 by Justice BUCKLEY, yesterday, for driving a spavined horse.

EDWARD TRACY pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny in the City Court, yesterday, and was sentenced by Judge MCCUE to one year's imprisonment.

The Democratic primaries for the election of delegates to the Assembly District Conventions were held last night. There being but one ticket to vote upon in most of the wards the elections passed off quietly.

Justice WALSH yesterday fined J. W. MILLS, a liquor-dealer in Meeker-avenue, $50 for doing business without a license, and he issued warrants for the arrest of other parties accused of the same offense.

FRANK BECKER and FREDERICK FUCHSCHLIN, a pair of beggars from New-York, were sent to the penitentiary for six months, yesterday, by Justice WALSH, for obtaining alms under false pretenses. The one pretended to be blind and the other lame.

A meeting will be held this evening, in Dr. KIMBALL'S Church, Jorslemon-street, in behalf of the centennial fund of the Reformed Church in America. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. WM. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D., Rev. E. S. PORTER, D. D., and other members of the general synod.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice PRATT, WILLIAM A. CORT moved to have the assessment for the repairing of Atlantic-street, from Henry-street to Flatbush-avenue, vacated, on the ground that the work was done without the consent of a majority of the property-owners on the street. The Court ordered that the case be heard on the second Monday in October.

Yesterday morning two men in a covered wagon marked "Groom Brothers," drove up to the grocery-store of WILLIAM STAKUM, at No. 144 Park-avenue, the place at the time being in charge of a boy, and proceeded quietly to load the wagon with tea, soap, and flour, despite the protestations of the boy, and then drove off unmolested to New-York. The property stolen was worth about $200.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. HENRY SMITH, of Whitestone, who fell from the roof of Dr. MUNSON'S building on Monday, died the afternoon of the same day.

Today the Fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society commences at the Fair-grounds, Mineola. The Fair will last three days.

The double track of the Flushing North-side Railroad has been finished as far as Dutch Kills. It is expected that by Oct. 2 trains will be running on it.

Greenpoint, Hempstead and Sag Harbor have been designated British International money-order offices by the Department at Washington.

On Monday, a little girl, the child of a Mrs. SMITH, residing at Dutch Kills, fell into the wash-boiler, which was on the hearth, and was literally boiled to death. An inquest was held by Coroner TEWKSBURY yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A new fire-engine company, to be known as Husted No. 3, with JOHN L. HUGHS as foreman, has been organized in Peekskill.

A large number of the Republicans of Yonkers, feeling dissatisfied with the manner in which a few office-holders manage to control the management of affairs in that town, have withdrawn and organized themselves for action at the ensuing political campaign under the name of "The Patriotic Sons of America."

STATEN ISLAND.

Gymnastic societies of East New-York, Brooklyn and Staten Island gave a ball on Monday night at Bechtel Park Buildings.

A slight explosion of gas took place, on Monday night, at the residence of Mr. HUMEN SONTAG, Stapleton, which injured the servant about the face and arms.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hunterdon County Fair was postponed yesterday to the 29th inst.

The Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County have awarded the contract for building a dock in front of the alms-house property at Snakehill to Mr. WM. C. WHYTE, of Jersey City.

Judge RANDOLPH, of Hudson County Court, yesterday discharged the prisoners arrested for robbing the United States Watch Company, inflicting upon each a slight fine and a reprimand.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday the Treasurer reported $173,035 cash on hand. The Board adopted a resolution ordering the Controller to furnish a statement of all expenses of the City Government from May 1 to Oct. 1. Bids for about $1,000,000 of the new twenty year seven per cent. bonds were received at prices varying from par to three-fourths of one per cent. above par.

Coroner CHASE, of Newark, commenced an inquest yesterday in the case of JOHN B. WOODRUFF, who died in the jail-yard. It was reported. Dr. DODD made a post-mortem examination yesterday, and found an incised wound on the back of the head, which penetrated the skull, and a contusion on the forehead. Under the scalp there was considerable blood. It is the opinion of the physicians that the man came to his death by violence. The inquest has not concluded.

Rev. Dr. CHARLES A. AIKEN, late President of Union College, will be inaugurated as Professor of Christian Ethics and Apologetics, in Princeton Theological Seminary, today. The exercises will take place in the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton at 2 P. M. today. A charge will be addressed to the new Professor by Rev. Dr. SNODGRASS, President of the Board of Directors, after which Dr. AIKEN will deliver his inaugural discourse.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

First Assistant Engineer E. J. Whitaker is ordered to the *Severn*. Surgeon Wells is detached from the *Iroquois* and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon Thomas Hyland, from duty at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Iroquois*.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

China	Sept. 27.	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	Sept. 27.	New-York	Liverpool.
Assyria	Sept. 27.	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Limerick	Sept. 28.	New-York	Liverpool.
Ohio	Sept. 28.	New-York	Bremen.
The Queen	Sept. 28.	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Sept. 28.	New-York	London.
Humboldt	Sept. 30.	New-York	Havre.
Abyssinia	Sept. 30.	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Sept. 30.	New-York	Bremen.
City of Brooklyn	Sept. 30.	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	Sept. 30.	New-York	Liverpool.
Australia	Sept. 30.	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Saxonia	Sept. 27.	New-York	Havana.
Columbia	Sept. 28.	New-York	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Sept. 30.	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown, by the *Nevada*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only on Pier No. 46 North River until 1½ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	1 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 25—*In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.*—Miss E. Wynn and maid, Mr. and Mme. Patey, C. Stanley and man-servant, W. H. Cummings, Le Sieur, S. Booth and lady, Miss Wyncoup, Mrs. J. Robertson, Dr. C. Robbins, Thomas Helton, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. C. A. Smith and maid, Mr. Smith, Jr., F. J. Harday, W. F. Stimson, Col. Snow, Mr. Maginnis and lady, Miss Anna Dana, A. Thibaudeau, Mr. Mendinoy, A. Dalis, Mr. John. W. Lee, Mrs. King and 2 children, G. E. King, Mr. Forsdike, Mrs. Curtis and maid, Henry Doyle, C. E. Griswold, F. de Sayanne, Mr. Seager, Miss J. Smith, Miss C. Smith, J. C. Fay, C. R. Grubb, Mr. Scott, Mr. Van Valkenburg and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scott, Mrs. Dodge and daughter, Mrs. Thos. H. Hunt, Mr. Hedge, Miss Hunt, Miss Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Curtis, Mrs. Ballard and son, Mr. Hewett, M. Hewett, Miss Hewett, Mrs. Van Wart, Miss Sternes, Mr. and Mrs. Adair, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Wing, J. W. Clark, Mr. Randolph, W. S. Hoppin, Aug. Hoppin, Mrs. Winthrop and maid, Mr. Winthrop, Commodore Rogers, J. G. Chapman, Master Tennis, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Thomas, Miss Moorehead, H. W. Frist, C. A. Hill, Jas. Swift, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Freschville, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Flake, Mr. and Mrs. Sauies, T. Schnakoubergr, J. Phillips, E. M. Wright, S. Pretyfield, Mr. Dalong, Mr. Wallace, Mr. McCabe, Mr. Dunlop, C. Trover, D. A. Hawkins, Mr. Santley's man servant, Mr. Duncan's man servant, A. Jacobson, Mr. Charnack, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and lady friend, R. Bessenger, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fot, F. H. George, H. Morgan, C. B. Rait, Mr. Murdock and lady, W. Grosham, Mr. Armstrong, F. Derby, Mr. and Mrs. Lafette, Otto Jager, Mr. Crain and brother, A. C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Darymd, Miss Darymd, E. R. Elwell, Mr. and Mrs. McCall, child and servant, E. McCall, H. J. Kinball and lady, maid, and infant, Mr. Holgate, M. Matheson, W. J. Coleman, H. Banenshaft, H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kimball, Miss Knight, Mr. Sybenmett, A. W. Armour, Miss Armour, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Upson and son, H. Sharper, Mr. Collier, Miss Ripley, Mrs. Olden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sorley, S. G. Ward, Jr., G. B. Dorr, Mrs. C. H. Dorr, Mrs. Dorr, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Aldrich and child, Miss F. F. Edson and maid, Mr. and Mrs. S. Finkiar, S. Barbour, Mr. Huntington, Jas. White, E. Denis, Mr. Fullerton, F. Chappell, J. B. Kelly, H. P. Duncan, B. Duncan, Miss J. H. Babcock.

SEPT. 26—*In steam-ship Ville du Paris, from Havre.* Mr. Carey, O. Sanger, Mrs. Abbot and child, Mrs. Schlesinger, Mrs. McCurdy, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Runkle, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Miss Holmes, Mrs. Read' Mrs. Marusse, Mrs. Tilmann, Mrs. Hoops, Mrs. Octavie Besson, Miss Besson, Miss Gallot, Miss Godchaux, Miss de Renville, Mr. and Mrs. Allien, Mr. and Mrs. Whitbeck, Mr. and Mrs. S. Gardner, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Romar, Mr. M. McCowill, Mrs. and Miss Duval, Miss Denis, Miss C. de Coligny, Mrs. Ferran, Mrs. Cresick, Mr. and Mrs. Wix, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Miss Bailey, Miss Fitz, Mrs. and Miss Peter Naylor, Miss Naylor, nurse and child, Mr. Schlumberger, Mr. and Mr. G. Derrinah, 3 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Sastin, Mrs. Harris and son, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. Tellier, Mr. and Mrs. Beals, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Sal. Curbuzo, Mrs. Canivet, Claude Glover, Mr. Hoche, Jos. Buhler, Jos. Erlich, Mr. Marie Duchateau, Mr. and Mrs. Leonie Caznouch, Miss Mary Caznouch, Miss Rival, Mrs. Hoffman, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Coly, Mrs. Thury, Mrs. Pecare, Mrs. Vaure, Mrs. Jouvannch, Mrs. Cuozard, Mrs. Codesso, infant and nurse, Mr. Florian, Mr. Fouguet, Mr. and Mrs. Eppletiner, Miss Eppletiner, Mrs. Pauline Kriesen, Mrs. Fistley, Mrs. Baudoine, Mr. Allgayer, Louis Losseau, A. Zostini, Jos. Gerisch, F. Garbely, J. Pont, Mr. Lezarde, Mr. and Mrs. de Beche, M. Kelly, Al. Dalzvault, Mr. and Mrs. Dampmartin, Mr. Kolle, Mr. Erlich, Mrs. Marie Demesseas, Miss Marie Manta Leon, Mr. Cerf, Mrs. Constance Merat, and daughter, Pierre Jeallot, Cetar Cheval, Mr. Hents, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Pauline Durth, Michael Wormser, Rafael Nit